

# Herald Tribune

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## Far Rightists In France Hope to Ride Angry Wave

Anti-Immigrant Mood Will Be a Key Factor In Local Voting Sunday

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

DREUX, France — Dreux, 45 miles west of Paris, is the typical small French town of the 1990s: a downtown of two- or three-story shuttered brick-and-stucco buildings with a picturesque 16th-century bell tower, surrounded by sterile, modern housing projects that are home for most of the city's 37,000 people.

Forty years ago, Dreux was a quaint and almost entirely French town, but it has been transformed by decolonization and rapid economic change that also brought rising crime, high unemployment and racial unrest.

Policies of conservative and Socialist governments alike have failed to solve the problems, and the political backlash has been building up for a long time.

Here it is personified by Marie-France Stirbois, a 50-year-old widow who heads the local chapter of the far-right National Front and who stands a good chance of being elected as one of the party's first mayors in nationwide municipal elections on Sunday.

She makes no bones about who is to blame for juvenile delinquency and crime — foreign immigrants, she says — and she promises to make Dreux "a more French city" by cracking down on illegal immigration and giving priority to the native-born in benefits such as subsidized housing and family allotments.

"A lot of French people feel like second-class citizens in their own country," she said.

A lot of French people here obviously agree with her. In the preliminary round last Sunday, she won 35 percent of the vote.

National Front candidates in a score of similar towns in other parts of France — near Marseille, along the Riviera, in the northern rust belt and in the industrial east — led by even bigger margins and could also win control of their city halls this Sunday.

"Mrs. Stirbois hasn't got what it takes to be mayor," said a retired man who refused to give his name, "but she's right about immigration and crime. The local merchants are robbed all the time by foreign kids. The city is renovating the projects now, but how long will they stay fixed?"

Françoise Gaspard, a Socialist and historian who grew up in Dreux and served as mayor from 1977 to 1983, said in a book published by Harvard University Press this year titled "A Small City in France" that the far-right surge in her city was no aberration in modern France, which is fragmented like much of America by the forces of modern economic life.

"There is no community, only a collection of people who are strangers to one another and whose numbers are growing," Mrs. Gaspard wrote, blaming poor urban planning and a general sense of powerlessness for the alienation.

Buffeted by economic and social forces that are as baffling to them as they are to the poorly educated immigrants from former French colonies who came to Dreux

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The G-7 leaders heading for dinner. From left: Bill Clinton, Tomichi Murayama, Jacques Santer, Jacques Chirac, Helmut Kohl, John Major, Lamberto Dini.

## G-7 Leaders Act to Avoid Mexico-Style Meltdowns

Halifax Summit Ends With Call to Double IMF Emergency Fund

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The world's seven leading industrial nations agreed Friday on a set of measures aimed at preventing future Mexico-style financial crises during an economic summit meeting that was overshadowed by the war in Bosnia and the U.S.-Japanese trade dispute.

The measures — aimed at avoiding a repeat of the peso crisis that shook the world financial system early this year — include a plan to create an emergency financing mechanism at the International Monetary Fund.

The mechanism would be paid for through a doubling of a special \$27 billion pool of credits that 11 wealthy nations make available to the Fund.

Larry Summers, the U.S. deputy secretary of Treasury-designate, said that he expected the additional money would come from the United States and other contributors to the existing pool, as well from emerging wealthy nations in Asia.

In their final communiqué Friday, the leaders attending the Halifax meeting of the Group of Seven nations also expressed concern over the degree to which economic growth is slowing in various countries, especially in the United States.

In addition, they reaffirmed their concern about the weakness of the dollar against both the yen and the Deutsche mark and stressed that G-7 finance ministers remain in close cooperation in foreign exchange markets.

The communiqué noted that the leaders "remain encouraged by the continued strong growth in much of the world's economy" and stated that inflation was under control.

But it also acknowledged that there has been some slowing in most of the world's economies.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia arrived Friday to attend a dinner where American and other officials said a principal topic would be how to stop the fighting in Bosnia.

Separately, the United States, Britain and France also launched a worldwide search for contributions to finance an expanded United Nations peacekeeping

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## Chechens With Hostages Reject Russian Offer

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

BUDENNOVSK, Russia — Chechen gunmen holding at least 1,300 people in this southern city rejected Russian government offers of food, money and transportation out of the country on Friday in return for handing over the captives.

With talks between the two sides apparently stalemated, Moscow's defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, suggested that a strike by special forces was the only way to free the hostages quickly.

Other officials were more cautious, acknowledging that any such operation could end in a bloodbath.

"Freedom or death is our fate," said Shamil Basayev, leader of the rebels holding the hostages, The Associated Press reported. "Let them come and storm the place. We are sick of watching our villages being bombed, and our women and children being killed."

As the crisis deepened, there were dramatically higher estimates of the number of hostages held by the Chechens, who have been holed up in the city hospital here since Wednesday, demanding that Russia end its six-month military intervention in Chechnya.

The names of 627 people known to be hostages were posted here, and more than 650 others were listed as missing and presumed held hostage in the hospital. The list of missing was growing all day long, and officials acknowledged there could be 2,000 or more hostages. The Chechens, for their part, said they were holding 5,000.

Some 70 to 80 Chechen fighters drove about 200 kilometers (120 miles) north from Chechnya and stormed this provincial city at lunchtime Wednesday. They attacked the police station, City Hall, and a communications center and abducted men, women and children from their homes. They herded their captives to the hospital on the outskirts of town, where patients and medical staff were also made hostages.

More than 100 people were killed, including police officers, and many more were wounded. The Chechens said they killed another five military officers among their hostages late Thursday.

The Chechens are well armed with assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades. Journalists who were allowed into the hospital late Thursday filmed crowded corridors and miserable women and children being held hostage.

It is not clear how the Chechens, who have so far refused Russian offers to deliver food to the hospital, intend to keep their captives fed. They have pledged not to harm women and children, but have threatened to kill their hostages if Russian troops storm the building.

On Friday, they released two children who were in poor health.

General Grachev said the only way to save the hostages was to use force "as soon as possible."

But here in Budennovsk, Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Yegorov argued that any attempt to storm the hospital could be disastrous.

"The use of force is inappropriate because the lives of hundreds of innocent people held at gunpoint by bandits are involved," he told the Itar-Tass press agency.

The rebels renewed their threat to blow up the hospital with their captives and themselves inside after new negotiations with Russian officials failed.

In sweltering heat on Friday, Budennovsk seemed on the verge of a collective nervous breakdown. In a city with a population of 54,000, practically everyone knows or is related to someone who

See CHECHENS, Page 4



Russian officials in Budennovsk taking down data Friday on victims killed when Chechen rebels stormed the city.

## Bosnian Army, in Biggest Offensive, Cuts Serb Route

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian Army cut a key Serbian supply route and was threatening another Friday in the second day of its most serious assault on the Bosnian Serbian forces besieging Sarajevo since the war began.

Hundreds of Muslim troops, backed by artillery, pushed both north and south of the city in pre-dawn attacks a day after thousands of Muslim troops on the outside of the encircled capital launched a four-prong thrust attempting to break in.

Serbs responded by using three stolen French tanks to blast Muslim positions, launching two rockets into the heart of the city and hitting Sarajevo's general hospital with five artillery rounds, leaving two people dead.

Government sources compiled an incomplete death toll of more than 20 killed and 32 wounded, most of them soldiers. Five French UN soldiers were hurt, one seriously, officials said.

While much was unclear about the Muslim offensive, there was little doubt that the attacks, which were praised as being well-coordinated with good synchronization between artillery and infantry assaults, marked a watershed in Bosnia's war.

This time the mostly Muslim government all but ignored pleas from its main international supporter, the United States, to stop fighting. Appeals from the UN's top diplomat in the area, Yasushi Akashi, for a cease-fire went by unnoticed.

Still, the outlines of a battle plan did emerge following clashes that erupted just before dawn.

What the Muslims are trying to do, UN officials said, is to isolate the Bosnian Serbian communities of Lukavica and Ilidza by cutting two supply roads that snake east to west over hilly terrain and connect them to the Bosnian Serbian heartland in Pale, 16 kilometers (10 miles) east of Sarajevo.

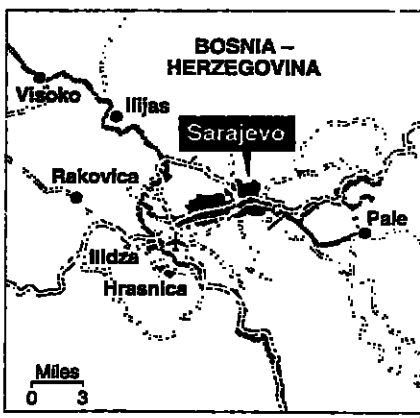
"You're looking at two possible Serb enclaves," a UN official said.

If Muslim forces can accomplish this task and thereby create the first besieged Serbian communities in this 38-month-old war, the Bosnian government would have gained considerable leverage over its Serbian foe toward its goal of opening up the city, UN officials said.

But important questions remain. First, UN officials said they did not know whether Muslim forces, vastly improved from their days as a rag-tag guerrilla band, would be able to hold their gains.

And secondly, the officials said they were unsure whether the Muslims intended

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## Vietnamese in Germany Out of Time

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — On street corners and outside subway stations, squadrons of Vietnamese peddlers hawk contraband Marlboros and Lucky Strikes, ready to bolt whenever a police cruiser rolls into sight.

In recent years, cigarette smugglers from the squalid Eastern Berlin ghetto known as Little Hanoi have become almost as much a part of this city's landscape as the Brandenburg Gate or the Reichstag. Once welcome in East Germany as guest workers toiling for a better socialist tomorrow, the Vietnamese found themselves out of work, out of luck and distinctly out of favor after

German reunification in 1990. Many turned to black marketeering for survival.

But now they are also out of time. After years of bickering between Bonn and Hanoi, the two governments have agreed on a repatriation arrangement that will allow Germany later this summer to begin deporting about 40,000 Vietnamese living here illegally.

The accord will close another chapter in the Cold War and, the German police hope, also help remedy a source of violent crime that has claimed 19 lives here in the last two years — including a quintuple homicide in March — as gangs vie for control of the cigarette trade. Moreover, German businesses see the deal as an important step in cracking Vietnam's

burgeoning markets, a process that stalled after Bonn suspended export credits pending resolution of the deportation quarrel.

For Vietnamese in Germany, however, the arrangement is just the latest twist in a story that has spanned two continents, two Germanys and the fault line that marked the end of communism in central and Eastern Europe.

Le Thi Cu Phuong's case is typical. She came to East Germany as an invited contract worker in 1987, lost her job in a clothing factory in 1990 and has struggled ever since to make ends meet, together with her husband — an engineer who now works at a fast-food stand —

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## AGENDA

### Salt Lake City Gets Olympics

Salt Lake City was chosen Friday as the site for the 2002 Winter Olympics on the first round of a secret ballot by the International Olympic Committee.

Salt Lake City received 54 votes out of 89 cast, ending a three-decade campaign in which the capital of Utah been turned down four times. The city was chosen over three other sites — Sion, Switzerland; Ostersund, Sweden; and Quebec City. (Page 21.)

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## China Recalls Envoy as Ties To U.S. Worsen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — The Chinese Foreign Ministry said Saturday that it was recalling its ambassador to the United States, plunging relations between the governments to their lowest point since ties were established 16 years ago.

"The Chinese government has decided to recall Ambassador to the United States Li Daoyu to report on his work in view of the current state of Sino-U.S. relations," the ministry announced in a one-paragraph statement.

A State Department spokesman said the United States regretted the move and hoped that the action would be temporary.

"We very much regret that the Chinese government has chosen to withdraw its envoy from Washington and we hope that his absence from Washington will be temporary," said the department spokesman, Nicholas Burns. "We continue to seek a constructive relationship with a strong, stable and open China."

China was enraged earlier this month when Washington eased a 16-year ban on any U.S. visits by leaders of rival Taiwan by allowing Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, to make a private visit to the United States.

Beijing denounced the visit, saying U.S. permission for Mr. Lee's trip had gravely damaged relations, established on Jan. 1, 1979, after Washington switched recognition to Beijing's Communist government from Taipei.

China's decision to recall its ambassador signaled a sharp deterioration in the relationship.

Relations have been troubled by trade disputes, human-rights issues and differences over arms sales.

But the decision on Friday marked the first time Beijing had taken such drastic

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Newsstand Prices

Atlanta	9.00	FF	Luxembourg	60 L	Fr
Amsterdam	11.25	FF	Moscow	13	R
Bombay	14.50	FF	Paris	8.00	R
Buenos Aires	11.25	FF	Reunion	11.25	FF
Cairo	9.00	FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00	R
Geneva	9.00	FF	Saragosa	9.00	R
Hong Kong	9.00	FF	Spain	225	PTAS
London	9.00	FF	Turkey	1.25	Dm
Los Angeles	11.25	FF	UAE	8.50	Dm
Madrid	9.00	FF	USA	11.25	FF



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## Pressure Growing Over Scuttling Rig, But Major Is Firm

By Eric Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The battle to avert the deep-sea dumping of the giant Brent Spar oil storage platform escalated on both land and sea Friday, putting new pressure on both the British government and platform owner Royal Dutch Shell Group to abandon their plans.

At sea, Greenpeace managed to land two protesters on the 140-meter (456-foot) platform from a helicopter as it was being towed to deeper waters in anticipation of its planned scuttling on Tuesday.

On land, the controversy boiled over from the Group of Seven meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the streets of Hamburg, Germany, where a Shell gas station was set alight on Thursday night. That bombing was condemned by Greenpeace.

Responding to demands from Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany to discuss the matter, Prime Minister John Major of Britain said his government would stand firm.

Mr. Major said in Halifax that although he would be happy to talk with Mr. Kohl about the Brent Spar, the deep-sea dumping was "the way it was going to be disposed of."

Politicians on the Continent responded angrily. Danish environmentalists were urged by their envi-

ronmental minister, Svend Auken, to boycott Shell gas stations. Germany's agriculture minister said he had written to his colleagues in the British government urging them to use their influence to reverse Britain's approval of the dumping.

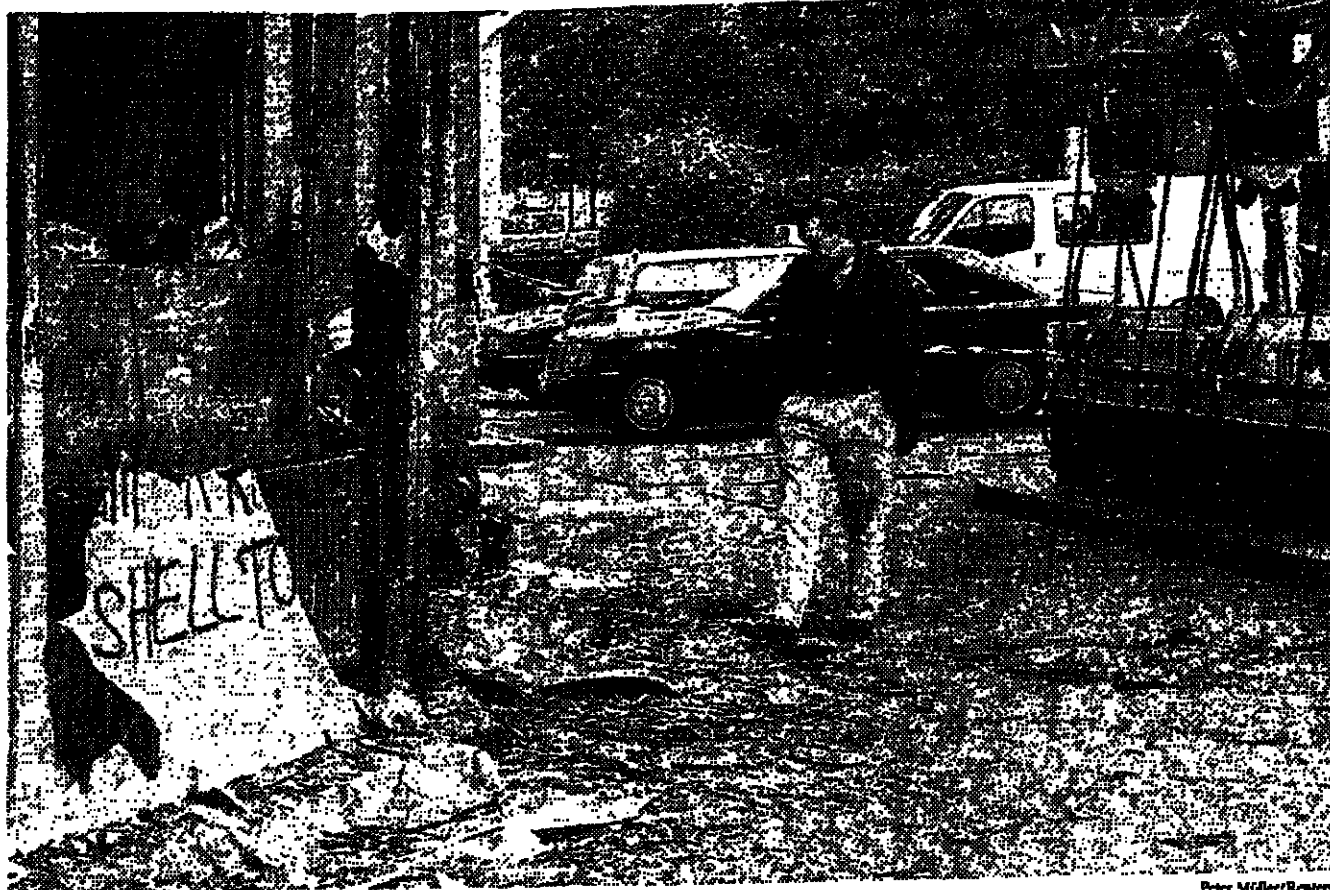
At one point on Friday, it appeared that the environmentalists had scored at least a temporary victory when an executive of Shell's German subsidiary was reported to have announced a delay in its plans to enable the company to explain its position more fully.

That report was subsequently denied by officials at Shell's headquarters in London, who said it had been a "misinterpretation" from the German into English.

The spokesman for Shell International in London also said that any decision must be made by Shell UK Exploration and Production, the arm of the company that oversees its North Sea operations.

At a news conference in London on Friday, Tim Eggar, a junior minister in the Department of Trade and Industry, insisted that sending the Brent Spar to its grave 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) deep in the North Atlantic was "the best environmentally practicable solution."

He also noted that when it gave its final approval of the disposal on Feb. 16, the department had notified other governments of the action.



A Shell gas station owner in Hamburg looking over the damage Friday after an attack to protest the oil rig dumping.

"We note with interest the time that lapsed between that announcement and the receipt of any objections," a Department of Trade and Industry spokesman said.

He said the German government had objected to the plan only after Greenpeace had initially occupied the Brent Spar late last month.

What worries environmentalists is the Brent Spar's 100 tons of sludge, 10 percent of which is heavy oil residue, as well as 30 tons of low-level radioactive

scale built up on the platform's miles of pipes.

Both Shell and the British government insist that neither constitute an environmental threat and that disposing of the platform on land could prove both dangerous, given the immense size of the Brent Spar, and environmentally hazardous if it were to break up in shallow waters en route to land.

A Shell International spokesman in London insisted that the Brent Spar was a "unique" structure and that its burial at

sea represented a unique solution. "We are not talking about creating any precedents here," he said.

Environmentalists say they fear that that is not the case. Those fears received some seeming confirmation from the Department of Trade and Industry on Friday. The department noted that there were about 200 structures now in the British sector of the North Sea oil field, all of which will ultimately have to be disposed of either at land or at sea. Most are

in shallow water and will be disposed of on land.

The department said that of that total, "50 to 60" were in deeper waters. In what the spokesman described as a "handful of cases," deep-sea disposal remains an option. Furthermore, he said seven different oil companies were now in the advanced stages of studies on disposing of their North Sea platforms, studies in which disposal on land is only one option.

## Iraq Mutiny Reveals Cracks in Clan Loyalty

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Although insignificant in military terms, the brief mutiny by Iraqi Army units against President Saddam Hussein earlier this week is being regarded as a crack in an essential pillar of support for the regime. Iraqi opposition figures said Friday.

The rebellion, the opposition figures said in interviews, was led by Sunni Muslim clansmen counted among the people who steadfastly fought for, and stood by, the regime ever since the Gulf War when other Iraqis, primarily Kurds in the north and Shiite Muslims in the south, arose to bring Mr. Saddam down.

The army units that undertook the aborted march on Baghdad were staffed, led and commanded by men from the Dulaimi clan, one of several tribes and clans that form the bedrock of support for Mr. Saddam's ruling establishment of largely Sunni Muslims.

Like scores of other Sunni Muslim clans, including the Jabouris, the Majids and the Hassans, the Dulaimis, who populate the Anbar Province of Iraq, were carefully nurtured over the last five

years to a point of becoming an essential pool from which sensitive command posts in the army, intelligence and personal corps of Mr. Saddam's bodyguards were recruited.

"The military significance of this revolt is debatable," said Ali Zaki of the Iraqi National Assembly, an opposition group based in London. "But the fact that those who were breathing life into it are elders and members of the Dulaimi clan is far more significant."

Clans like the Dulaimis number in the hundreds, stretching into branches and subbranches. Ever since the tense days of the Gulf War, the Iraqi leader restructured his inner core of supporters to draw closer his extensive direct family clan of sons, cousins and half-brothers, followed by circles of these loyal other clans and a core of the Republican Guard units also staffed from these tribal families.

It is this alliance, opposition figures argued Friday, that has been cracking in the last year under the impact of tribal tension, perceived or intended slights and simple business rivalries within the inner ruling circles.

Opposition figures say dismantling all

this structure layer after layer as the loyalty of each clan comes under suspicion is a vicious circle that will only widen the circles of discontent.

In an earlier rebellion, the Jabouri clan arose to protest the execution of several of their own after one member of the clan, an army officer, was accused of plotting to kill Mr. Saddam.

The Jabouri elders argued that the regime's reaction was excessive, including a widespread purge of Jabouri men from sensitive government jobs and army positions and the widespread humiliation of other clansmen peppered in various government jobs.

This rebellion this week followed a similar pattern beginning with the arrest, torture and brutal execution of an air force officer from the Dulaimi clan. General Mohammed Mazloum al-Dulaimi. Opposition figures said his body was turned over to his family on May 18 showing signs of savage torture.

Again, the discovery of a plot by a clan member was followed by purges, demotion and humiliation of scores of Dulaimis, who were expelled from the Republican Guard army units and intel-

ligence services under the command of Mr. Saddam's son, Qosai.

Historically, this sort of ostracism of a whole group over suspicion of disloyalty has been part of the political culture of Iraq, a country where ideology comes next to greater loyalties imposed by blood ties and clanish solidarity. Historically also in Iraq, the humiliation of clans has led to bouts of revenge.

Iraqi opposition and Arab analysts said the latest rebellion failed as troops loyal to Mr. Saddam easily stopped infantry units led by General Turki Ismail Dulaimi 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of the capital. Some opposition figures argued Friday that the rebellious general was more interested in scoring points for the Dulaimi clan than in overthrowing Mr. Saddam. The general's fate is unknown.

An Arab diplomat who has had extensive dealings with Mr. Saddam said what happened with both the Jabouris and that Dulaimis indicated the widening nature of problems faced by the president, but also clearly showed the Iraqi leader plans to fight every step of the way even as his most inner core of support begins to disintegrate.

## Cyprus Assails U.S. Accusations On Aid to Serbs

Reuters

NICOSIA — Cyprus criticized the U.S. Treasury on Friday for saying that Cypriot lawyers were helping Serbians violate United Nations sanctions.

"It has come to the attention of the authorities of the Republic that the American Treasury put lawyers and law offices of Cyprus on a list that they act on behalf of Serbian companies violating the UN resolutions," said the Cypriot government spokesman, Yiannakis Cassoulides.

"This is unacceptable," he said. "The claims of the Treasury Department are not substantiated."

Mr. Cassoulides said the Cypriot ambassador to Washington, Andreas Jacovides, would file an official protest and the Cyprus government had taken the matter up with the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia.

## French Sentences in Bakhtiar

PARIS — A special anti-terrorism court handed sentences Friday to six Iranians, including a civil trial in absentia for the 1991 assassination of Shapour Bakhtiar, the former prime minister of Iran.

Among the six, all still being sought, was a civil making this the first time France had convicted a directly linked to the Islamic Republic, widely considered a sponsor of terrorism.

## Swiss Quake Rescuers Use Son

EGION, Greece — A Swiss rescue team hunted with a sonar device Friday in the rubble of an apartment building toppled by an earthquake in this southwest town.

Officials said at least 17 people had died and were hospitalized with serious injuries. Dozens received emergency treatment at nearby hospitals before being released.

The Swiss team, using specially trained dogs, voices of two people and spotted two others in the apartment building. But as of late Friday, the extracted anyone from the wreckage.

The governor of the Egeion region, Elstratos Se 650 homes had been damaged beyond repair, 550 serious damage and 920 were slightly damaged. Tents have arrived and tent cities set up in local playgrounds.

## McCartney Wins Ulster Elect

BELFAST — A United Kingdom Unionist, Mr. McCartney, won a British parliamentary by-election North Down constituency, a pro-British area of Ireland, on Friday.

Mr. McCartney had a 2,892 majority over Alan H of the Ulster Unionist Party. The election was a fight various unionist parties that represent the Protestant in Northern Ireland. A Conservative candidate, S ton, won 583 votes.

The main opposition Labor party did not field a Local parties waged the election campaign to fill Down seat almost completely on the issue of h Minister John Major has handled the Northern I process and his proposals for closer ties with the Ir lic. The turnout was just 38.7 percent, the lowest in 20 years.

## Lisbon Blacks Beat Up 3 Whi

LISBON — Two white soldiers and one civil attacked by angry blacks at a suburban station appeared to be the first reprisal for the killing of black by skinheads last weekend, officials said Friday. Doctors at São Francisco Xavier hospital said soldiers were receiving treatment for a broken jaw. Two received minor injuries in the scuffle late Thursday.

Military officials said the three had been mistreated because of their short, military-style hair. During the scuffle they shouted that they were not soldiers, but the attackers did not stop.

## Atomic Safeguards Are Tight

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Int Atomic Energy Agency has adopted tougher safety that are intended to help its inspectors ferret out nuclear arms programs.

At headquarters in Vienna, the board of government members that will allow its inspectors in suspected of developing nuclear weapons to gain access to suspected nuclear sites, to mount inspection or no notice and to sample soil, vegetation, for traces of radioactivity.

In early May, countries meeting at the United extended indefinitely the treaty to limit the spread arms. The atomic energy agency has the task of national energy programs to ensure that no nuclear are siphoned off for use in developing weapons. Insures in recent years that Iraq and North Korea being signers of the treaty — had been able clandestine weapons programs had led to calls for ending of inspections.

## For the Record

At least 10 people died and from 25 to 30 were injured in a bus, truck and car collision Friday 85 kilometers south of Tarragona, Spain.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM	FLORENCE	BRATISLAVA	MOSCOW
CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH International & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. & 11:30 a.m. Kids Welcome. De Cuesstraat 3, Amsterdam Info: 020-4015316 or 020-6314369	ST. JAMES CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite 1 & 11 a.m. Rite 11. Via Bernardo Russell 9, 50123, Florence, Italy. Tel: 3955 2944 17.	I.B.C. (English language, evangelical) Zine- keo 2, 12:30 Sunday - Ben Hanna, Tel: 715357	I.B.C. Meeting 11:00; Kino Center Building 15 Druzhinnikovskaya Ul. 5th Floor, HSE 6, Metro Station Basmannaya Pastor Bled Ste- ney Ph. (095) 150 3293
FRANCE/TOULOUSE	FRANKFURT	BREMEN	MUNICH
HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical) Sun. 9:30 a.m. Solid Hope, Toulouse- Matabiau Airport, Tel: 0562 24 31 18	CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopalian) Sun. Holy Communion 8 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Prinz St. 22, 60323 Frankfurt, Ger- many. U1, 2, 3 Miquel-Allee. Tel: 49-69- 55 01 84	I.B.C. (English language) meets at Evangelis- ch-Friedrichshagen Kreuzwegemasse, Hohen- hestrasse Hemmer-Böse-Str. (around the corner from the Bahnhof) Sunday worship 17:00 Ernst D. Walker, pastor. Tel: 04751- 12577	I.B.C. OF MUNICH, Holzer, 9 English Lan- guage Service, Bible study 10:00. Worship Service 11:00. Pastor's phone: 5253534
KIEV	GENEVA	BUCHAREST	PRAGUE
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY (A.C.S.) Sunday Evangelical Church (A.C.S.) 10:00 a.m. Resurrection St. (3844) 244-3276	EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st & 3rd Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist; 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer, 3 rue de Monthoux, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel: 4122 832 80 78	I.B.C., Strada Popa Rusei 22, 3:00 p.m. Contact Pastor Mike Kemper, Tel: 312 3650	INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vlnoh- radské # 68, Prague 3. At metro stop Jirch- ovská Sunday 11 a.m. 11:00 Pastor: Bob Ford (02) 311 7974
MUNICH	LUCERNE	BUDAPEST	WATERLOO
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Evangelical Bible Believing services in Eng- lish 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Erlubenstr. 10 (U2 Theresienstr.) (089) 850-8577	AT CHRISTUSKIRCHE Messingstr. Sun. 11 a.m. Morning Worship with Holy Sacra- ment. For details see local newspapers. Tel: 4141 21 23 67	I.B.C., meets in Moritz Sigmund Gimna- zium, Torokvess ut 46-54, Sundays, 10:00 Coffee Fellowship, 10:20 Worship, Take Bus 11 from Batthyany ter. Other meetings, call Pastor Bob Zbinden, Tel: 250-3632	WATERLOO BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP, Wor- ship 1400 at Swedish Church, Chaussee de Charleroi 2 across from McDonalds. Tel: 045 225076
PARIS AND SUBURBS	MUNICH	BULGARIA	ZURICH - SWITZERLAND
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Heures, Rue-Matignon, An Evangelical church for the English speaking community located in the western suburbs S.S. 845; Worship: 10:45, Chil- dren's Church and Nursery, Youth ministers Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor, Call 47 51 29 63 or 47 48 15 15 15 15	THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:45 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School, Nursery Care provided. Seyboth- strasse 4, 81545 Munich (Hartmannstr.), Ger- many. Tel: 49-89 64 81 85	I.B.C., World Trade Center, 36, Drahov- zarova Blvd. Worship 11:00. James Dole, Pastor. Tel: 704367	I.B.C. of Widenau (Zurich), Rosenbergr- 4, 8820 Widenau, Worship Services Sun- day mornings 11:00. Tel: 1-724 2822
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## 2 European Zones Agree to End Border Contr

Agence France-Press

BRUSSELS — Europe's two free-circulation zones, the Nordic Union and the Schengen group of European Union states, agreed Friday on the terms for an effective merger, clearing the way for abolition of border controls from the Mediterranean to the Arctic.

Ministers from the Nordic states and Belgium, which holds the presidency of the 10-nation Schengen group, adopted a memorandum setting out a framework that will allow Denmark, Finland and Sweden to be fully integrated into the Schengen zone without sacrificing a 40-

year-tradition of open borders with Norway and Iceland.

Bjorn Westh, the Danish justice minister, said Friday's agreement made a merger of the two passport-free zones only a matter of time.

"We have achieved a significant breakthrough today," he said. "You can never say never, but politically I now think there is no way back."

Under the framework agreed on Friday, Norway and Iceland, which as non-EU states cannot become full signatories of the Schengen Convention, will become associate members, acquiring the same obliga-

tions as the other Schengen states of the same rights.

They will be expected to external borders on behalf of states in the zone, harmonize asylum policies and increase on fighting cross-border crime.

They probably will not be part in the decisions of the Schengen committee. The exact arrangements will be one of issues to be resolved once negotiations on Norway and Iceland begin in September.

## CORRECTION

The photo that was supposed to show Prime Minister Maris Gailis on page 19 of the Latvia sponsored section (June 9) was incorrect. We regret the error.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Air Traffic in Italy Hobbled

ROME (Reuters) — Air travel in Italy remained chaotic but was improving slightly Friday after two days of wildcat strikes by Alitalia pilots who called in sick.

Alitalia said that very few pilots reported sick at Fiumicino airport outside Rome on Friday morning, but that the backlog, and confusion from the strike had forced the airline to cancel 102 of 156 flights. Of the canceled flights, 57 were domestic and 45 were international. Foreign airlines have not been affected.

The strike stranded thousands of passengers, many waiting for two days to leave, and prompted a government back-to-work order. The chaos began after nearly 100 pilots reported sick at the last minute, a tactic designed to sidestep laws that require advance notice for strikes. The pilots are protesting an Alitalia restructuring plan that includes the loss of 1,600 jobs from the fleet's 20,000-member work force.

Scandinavian Airlines System pilots accepted a new wage offer from management early Friday, ending all further strike actions. Most SAS flights were grounded for one day last week and two days this week when the pilots walked out and the management responded with a lockout. The pilots had threatened to strike also on June

26 and 28 if no new wage agreement reached.

Americans in Guinea were warned State Department to be especially avoid large gatherings and nonessential demonstrations, perhaps violent, since Guinea's three largest opposition groups announced on June 14 the electoral process and their presence in the National Assembly, ment said in a statement.

The tomb of Queen Nefertari, on beautiful in Egypt, is to open to the nine years of restoration, the country's department said Friday. The 18th Dynasty's favorite wife, discover the southern town of Luxor, has a public display but will open in the next department said.

Britain has cautioned its nationals in Sri Lanka after four bomb blasts within a week.

A bitter wage dispute in India between pilots and senior cabin crew, not continued to disrupt domestic flight Airlines on Friday. Airline officials scheduled flights had been disrupted for a weeklong dispute.

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## POLITICAL NOTES

## Gingrich Discusses Racial Issues

WASHINGTON — In a free-wheeling discussion with black journalists, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, has offered a series of often provocative opinions on race and racism.

In a session sponsored by a conservative magazine in Houston, National Minority Politics, he acknowledged it would be a lie to tell children that America is colorblind. But he said Thursday that poor blacks' failure to achieve was partly the result of their "habits." He also said blacks had little entrepreneurial tradition and said the civil rights movement had become more focused on filing grievances than on promoting economic opportunity. (WP)

## Dole: The Networks' Friend

WASHINGTON — Two weeks after denouncing Hollywood executives in general and Time Warner Inc. by name for peddling movies and music rife with gratuitous violence and sex, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, emerged this past week as a good friend of the networks and cable conglomerates.

During four days of debate on telecommunications legislation that the Senate passed Thursday, the Kansas Republican worked hard to turn votes in favor of the media giants. He urged senators to reject a regulatory plan to limit violence on TV shows.

He favored deregulating cable rates, and he was instrumental in easing limits on the number of stations networks can own.

In his Hollywood speech on May 31, Mr. Dole warned that popular music, films and television were "bombarding our children with destructive messages of casual violence and even more casual sex." (WP)

## Admiral Resigns as CIA Deputy

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Admiral Bill Clinton has accepted the resignation of Admiral William O. Studeman as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, expressing regret at his departure but gratitude for his more than three decades of service to the United States.

Admiral Studeman's resignation had been anticipated for some time. And Mr. Clinton had already nominated George Tenet, now senior director for intelligence affairs at the White House National Security Council, and former staff director of the Senate Intelligence Committee, to succeed Admiral Studeman.

He served as the CIA's acting director between the resignation of James Woolsey in January and the confirmation of former Deputy Defense Secretary John Deutch for the job last month. (AP)

## Wilson Says He'll Run

LOS ANGELES — Governor Pete Wilson, whose presidential ambitions have suffered from persistent throat problems and a series of political missteps, has declared he is a candidate for the Republican nomination and launched a campaign tour through Florida and Iowa.

After two months of recovering from minor vocal chord surgery, Mr. Wilson told 600 Republicans in a telephone conference call on Thursday, "Let there be no doubt in anyone's mind that I am running for president." (WP)

## Quote/Unquote

Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, at a Senate subcommittee hearing on the burgeoning militia movement, expressing concern about reports of militia members stockpiling weapons: "I see nothing in the constitution that provides for these kinds of private armies." (AP)



O.J. Simpson putting on one of the bloodstained gloves found by the Los Angeles police and entered as evidence.

After Struggle, the Gloves Fit Simpson  
'Too Tight,' He Says, and Defense Claims a Victory

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The bloody gloves that have become part of the folklore of the O. J. Simpson trial dramatically became his focus as Mr. Simpson struggled, and finally succeeded, in pulling them on in front of the jurors.

"Too tight, too tight," Mr. Simpson muttered. But after a few moments in which the gloves appeared too small for his hands, which were already clad in latex medical-style gloves, he squeezed the leather ones on. They appeared snug and the fingers had room to spare at the top.

Prosecutors had sought to prove that the extra-large size gloves, which they claim were used by the killer of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman last June, were a neat fit on the hands of the former football star. They appear to have only partly succeeded, however, because of the apparent effort it took Mr. Simpson to get the gloves on.

Outside the courtroom on Thursday, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., the leader of the defense team, said the prosecution had made a strategic mistake by insisting that Mr. Simpson try on the gloves.

"What the jury saw was that Mr. Simpson couldn't put those gloves on because they're too small," Mr. Cochran said. "You saw, he couldn't get them on."

There's no two ways about it," he added. "I think it was an important day for us."

But Laurie Levenson, a professor at Loyola Law School here, said, "In my opinion, they were snug, but they were on his hand."

Still, Ms. Levenson pointed out, because spectators, and probably the jury, had disagreed about whether the gloves fit, "this could be the prosecution's worst nightmare."

"Instead of really sealing their case," she declared, "it gave them a new hurdle to overcome."

The unusual courtroom demonstration, the first time that Mr. Simpson has touched any of the hundreds of items of evidence that prosecutors have introduced, came after a merchandise buyer for Bloomingdale's testified that during a December 1990 visit to the New York department store, Mrs. Simpson bought a pair of brown, extra-large Aris Isotoner leather gloves.

The testimony by the buyer, Brenda Vernich, fell short of saying outright that the gloves bought at Bloomingdale's were the same as the bloody glove found on a secluded path at Mr. Simpson's home, or another glove found at the crime scene.

But that seemed to be the impression that Christopher Darden, the prosecutor who questioned Ms. Vernich, meant to leave with the jury.

Before Ms. Vernich took the stand, Robert Shapiro, another of Mr. Simpson's lawyers, completed his cross-examination of Dr. Lakshmanan Sathyavagiswaran, the Los Angeles County coroner.

Mr. Shapiro's cross-examination was largely preempted by direct examination of the coroner, who prefers to be known as Mr. Lakshmanan.

He admitted that the coroner who conducted the autopsies, Dr. Irwin Golden, had made mistakes.

Mr. Shapiro fired some final salvos, second-guessing the coroner on virtually every aspect of his testimony, including that the fatal knife wounds were inflicted by right-handed person.

Mr. Shapiro also tried to suggest that the injuries on Mr. Goldman's body indicated a fierce struggle with his assailant and that the attacker would have had to sustain injuries himself in the process.

Earlier in the trial, the jury saw pictures of Mr. Simpson the day after the killings, showing that he had only one injury, a cut on one finger.

"I don't think he fought the attackers in the manner you're portraying," Mr. Lakshmanan told the defense lawyer. "I think Mr. Goldman was mainly ducking, twisting, turning and backing when these injuries took place. In my opinion, he was rapidly incapacitated. He didn't have a chance."

## Clinton's Balanced Budget Conversion Leaves Skepticism

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic anger and the Republican olive branch over President Bill Clinton's conversion to the balanced budget faith proceed from a shared disbelief.

Almost no one on Capitol Hill thinks the president has become convinced of the economic or fiscal necessity of a balanced budget.

NEWS ANALYSIS

anced budget. Almost everyone thinks he suddenly produced a plan to balance the budget in 10 years because he thought it was in his own political interest.

Though the shock was wearing off, many grumbled. Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, said: "I don't think he has even thought about Democrats over here. He's thinking about himself and presidential politics."

A Democratic leader, insisting on anonymity, said Mr. Clinton "has no rudder." And Representative Robert L. Livingston, the Louisiana Republican who heads the Appropriations Committee, said he did not think Mr. Clinton held any deep beliefs.

The position of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, was that the president's change should be welcomed as an act of bravery, considering Democratic complaints. But the depth of his hope for negotiation was shown when he offered Wednesday to let Mr. Clinton's new plan come up for a vote.

What a deal! That is a vote Mr. Gingrich knows his side would win. Republicans have won 99 percent of House roll calls, and this one would be the most controlled of the year.

The speaker's longtime ally, Representative Robert S. Walker, Republican of Pennsylvania, chuckled at the word "con-

version," and said that all Mr. Clinton was doing was maneuvering to say that he was now a "player" and to claim credit next year after Republicans forced him to sign their legislation setting a seven-year path toward a balanced budget.

Mr. Gingrich said Thursday afternoon that he might not learn until Friday how Wednesday's meeting between Republican budget chairmen and administration budget officials

had gone. Late Thursday a Republican Senate adviser, said of the president's plan, "We still think it falls short of the goals" set by Republicans. Except for a few Democratic true believers who insisted the president had only now seen the light they had seen long ago, most Democrats saw Mr. Clinton's move as purely political. They said they expected Republicans to be pleased for a few days and then discard the president's proposals. Some said Mr. Clinton

would thus be freed to attack Republican cuts more effectively than if he had not shifted.

Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana and a balanced budget advocate, said, "The president has been reborn." But he stressed the politics in the shift: Mr. Clinton's ability to argue that his budget plan would cause less pain than the Republican approach.

But to Mr. Breaux's left, a deep vein of doubt was ex-

posed. The doubt was not about Mr. Clinton's sincerity — they wrote that off — but about his political skill. Mrs. Schroeder said Mr. Clinton was out-matched by the Republicans.

And Representative Jim McDermott of Washington said that his fellow Democrats in the House would try to ignore the president and go back to attacking Republicans over deep Medicare cuts, even though Mr. Clinton's acceptance of lesser cuts made that more difficult.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Puffing by the Clock Helps Smokers Quit

Smokers trying to quit may have a far better chance of success if they let the clock tell them when they may have a cigarette, according to a study by the University of Texas cancer center at Houston.

Participants in the study followed a daily smoking schedule with progressively longer delays between cigarettes before they quit altogether. They were twice as successful in kicking the habit as long-term smokers who cut back without such a schedule or quit cold turkey.

"They're still going to get to smoke, they're just not going to get to smoke when they want to smoke," said Paul Cinciripini, director of the research team.

By repeatedly putting their nicotine urges on hold for manageable periods, smokers gain practice and self-confidence for when they quit altogether, Dr.

Cinciripini said. He and others report the study in the June issue of the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.

## Short Takes

Relief is at hand for elderly people and other grownups who struggle with caps that keep medicines and other hazardous substances safely away from children. The federal Consumer Product Safety Commission voted unanimously to require that future child-resistant tops be made so that adults will have an easier, less frustrating time getting them off. Regulators say the new caps will actually be safer for children. It seems that many people who had trouble with the caps, notably grandparents, just left them off altogether, even with children in the house. Poisoning deaths of small children have declined from about 450 a year to about 50 since the Poison Prevention Packaging Act was enacted in 1970, the commission said.

Parents who are worried about sending their offspring to colleges where the New Permissiveness holds sway can be reassured; many institutions now set aside all or part of a dormitory floor as a Wellness Floor, open only to students who choose to live there. No alcohol,

tobacco or drugs are allowed. Students sign an agreement to live by the rules of the floor or get student lodgings elsewhere. Usually, Wellness Floors house students who have the highest grade point averages in the college.

"Crimson Tide," the new submarine film starring Gene Hackman and Denzel Washington, got no cooperation from the U.S. Navy because the climax is a Caine-type mutiny. However, the navy unwittingly helped out last March, according to Entertainment Weekly, when director Tony Scott learned that the very sub featured in the film, the U.S.S. Alabama, was to sail out of Pearl Harbor that week. There is no law against photographing naval vessels, so Mr. Scott and his crew flew out to Hawaii in time to catch the Alabama when it weighed anchor at dawn. Director and camera crew chased the submarine by yacht and helicopter for six miles (10 kilometers). The skipper told them to get out of the way, then tried to outrun them. Mr. Scott recalls, "He finally submerged, which is just what we wanted him to do."

Gem of the Day, from the Ann Landers advice column: To get back on your feet, miss two car payments.

International Herald Tribune

## Away From Politics

• Fires sparked by lightning blazed across thousands of acres of land in New Mexico and Arizona. The biggest, about 120 miles (190 kilometers) northwest of Phoenix, Arizona, scorched nearly 10,000 acres. (AP)

• One person in a Taiwanese group climbing Mount McKinley in Alaska is dead, and rescuers were trying to get six more down the mountain safely, the National Park Service said. It was not immediately known why the group ran into trouble as it moved toward the summit of McKinley, at 20,320 feet (6,215 meters) the continent's tallest peak. (AP)

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## Also Held Hostage: Moscow

### Chechen Attack Belies Promises of War's End

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — For six months, the war in Chechnya has been a disaster, but more or less contained one, geographically and politically. But the surprise attack Wednesday on a provincial Russian town, apparently by Chechen rebels, was a clear sign that a war Russian leaders had hoped they had quelled with tanks and troops was not going away.

Television footage from the streets of Budennovsk shows scenes that had previously been confined to Chechnya itself: tanks in the streets, military helicopters whirling overhead, soldiers

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

darting along buildings and corpses lying unclaimed in the street.

Russians were confronting a nightmarish scenario that the government had said would not happen: a widening of Chechnya's separatist struggle into a guerrilla war in the Russian heartland.

For President Boris N. Yeltsin, the attack on Budennovsk poses serious political risks at a time when his political standing has plummeted. The Chechen war has been unpopular, not only because so many soldiers and civilians have been killed, but also because many here believe that Mr. Yeltsin, tired and increasingly isolated, is unable to solve problems without force.

Most Russians have grown sick of the conflict, of the gory footage of maimed bodies, burning buildings and wailing mothers. The government had promised that the worst was over: the battle against "armed illegal formations" and "bandits" was all but finished and normalcy was returning. Budennovsk proves that those claims, like many over the last six months, were premature.

Mr. Yeltsin, in a statement issued in his name Thursday, urged Russians to remain calm and promised to find out why "those who are responsible for maintaining law and order allowed the situation to get out of control."

But the Budennovsk attack also provided some opportunity, officials believe, to claim the moral high ground in a struggle that has tar-

nished Mr. Yeltsin and Russia severely — perhaps irreparably — in the West.

Russia justified its massive use of force in Chechnya and the thousands of deaths that resulted by saying that the republic, which unilaterally declared its independence in 1991, had become a haven for terrorists, drug traffickers and organized crime.

But as Russian tanks and fighters bombed the Chechen capital, Grozny, into rubble and troops rampaged through villages forcing Chechen rebels into the mountains, few in the West were sympathetic to Russia's claims.

Western leaders warned Russia that it was using excessive force, committing human-rights abuses and jeopardizing its new standing in the West. Russia's application for membership in the Council of Europe was put on hold as President Bill Clinton, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and others pressed Mr. Yeltsin to negotiate with the Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, who is now in hiding, and reach a settlement.

As Mr. Yeltsin flew to Canada to join leaders of the world's seven major industrial nations at a summit meeting, his aides made it clear that Chechen rebels must now be seen by the world as mere terrorists. They pointed to dozens of deaths in Budennovsk, to the terrorized town and the hundreds of hostages still being held by rebels there and said, essentially, "See, we told you so."

The Interfax news agency quoted a member of the Yeltsin entourage at the G-7 meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, as saying that while the issue of Chechnya was certain to be discussed at the session, it would be counterproductive "to spend too much time on that problem."

Mr. Dudayev, who had warned that rebels might use "other methods" to strike back at Russia for its assault on Chechnya, disavowed the attack and hostage-taking. The leader of the armed men holding hostages in Budennovsk said they had acted on their own initiative, to force Russia to withdraw from Chechnya.

But a Yeltsin spokesman, Sergei Medvedev, said no one should be confused.

"This action was painstakingly planned, in particular by Dzhokhar Dudayev, who declared that there are other methods and means of conducting the war," he said. "It seems to me that by this act he has shown what these means and methods could be."



A Sarajevo woman taking cover on Friday as heavy fighting broke out around the city.

## CHECHENS: UN Will Send 12,500 More Peacekeepers to Bosnia

### Rebel Rejection

Continued from Page 1

has been killed or taken hostage.

Outside the police headquarters, people crowded five deep around the lists of dead, wounded, captured and missing. Women walked away weeping into their hands, and men looked their faces into somber, stoic gazes.

They directed their anger not only at the Chechens but also at the Russian government. They faulted Russia's leaders, President Boris N. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, for not coming to the town. Mr. Yeltsin is in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he has joined the summit meeting of seven leading industrialized nations, and Mr. Chernomyrdin is in Moscow, where he said he is managing the crisis from the capital.

The Russian Parliament, apparently dismayed by what it viewed as the negligent handling of the crisis, called on President Yeltsin to fly home immediately.

### Aidid Joins List Of Presidents

The Associated Press  
MOGADISHU, Somalia — General Mohammed Farrah Aidid has been proclaimed president of Somalia by a conference of his supporters. The action was likely to be largely ignored by the international community and rejected by the warlord's many opponents.

Earlier, General Aidid was expelled as chairman of the United Somali Congress by members of his own Habre Gedir clan, led by Osman Atto.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Struggling to rebuild a mission that is near collapse in Bosnia, the Security Council voted Friday to expand its peacekeeping force by up to 12,500 soldiers, including heavily armed rapid-reaction brigades.

The vote on the resolution was 13 to 0, with Russia and China abstaining.

But the issue of financing for the new troops was left open, with the chief U.S. delegate, Madeleine K. Albright, saying that Washington would not pay 31 percent of the force as is usual for peacekeeping missions.

The midnight meeting of the council was called by France and came after repeated delays by the United States.

France and Britain, which

have had peacekeepers held hostage by Bosnian Serbs, have been pushing aggressively for the creation of the new force to add muscle to the UN mission, which currently has about 22,000 peacekeepers.

But Mrs. Albright said Washington was "not now prepared to pay the lion's share of the cost of expanding this force."

She suggested that troop contributors could pay for their own soldiers or that a voluntary fund could be established to help finance the mission.

President Bill Clinton said at the Halifax summit meeting Friday that he thought the United States should pay a share of the funding, but that he also thought part of the money could be raised through "voluntary contributions" by other countries.

"I believe the U.S. should pay a share of this. I support that," he said, adding: "I will do my best to make sure that case in Congress."

Mr. Clinton also said he would favor lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia's Muslim-led government if the peacekeeping troops were pulled out.

"If the U.N. mission does fail, if our allies decide to leave, I would strongly support lifting the arms embargo," he said. "It is our best alternative at this moment."

But Mr. Clinton added that he could not support such a step as long as UN troops remained in Bosnia.

In Washington, Republican leaders in Congress told Mr. Clinton Thursday that they would go along with the establishment of the UN force but would not help to pay for it.

In a letter to Mr. Clinton, Senator Bob Dole, the majority leader, and the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, said: "It is the right of these governments to take measures necessary to protect their soldiers."

But the letter demanded that the Security Council make two points crystal clear: that only those countries that want to finance the force will have to do so, and that no American financial or military obligations will result from the resolution.

At the United Nations on Thursday, President Jacques Chirac of France told reporters that he had received assurances from Mr. Dole and Mr. Gingrich that they would support the new force despite the dispute over financing.

The congressional leaders said they had come away from a

meeting with Mr. Chirac convinced that the United States would not have to pay for the force.

Mr. Chirac also told Mr. Clinton and other officials that he had told the two lawmakers he preferred financial support, but that he would "do it on his own" if this proved impossible, a senior administration official said.

But Mr. Chirac was so eager to win swift passage of the Security Council resolution and to deploy the new troops that he may have promised more than he can deliver.

He apparently told the British government that he had made no commitment to the Republican leaders to "do it on his own," American and British officials said.

(AP, Reuters, NYT)

## FRANCE: Far Rightists Hope to Ride an Anti-Immigrant Wave in Voting in Local Elections

Continued from Page 1

20 years ago to take jobs that later disappeared, many of the remaining native-born French people here blame the immigrants.

It is to such people that Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the National Front, appeals, and he won 15 percent of the national vote in his campaign for the

### World Communists to Meet

The Associated Press  
ATHENS — Communists from around the world will gather here over the weekend to discuss the causes that led to the collapse of an ideology that governed a large part of the world for more than 70 years.

presidency this spring, his highest national total in 30 years.

And when Pierre Lambert, 56, a Dreuix bus driver, suffered a broken nose last week in an attack by three North African youths who tried to board without tickets, Mrs. Stirbois rushed to his side to be photographed consoling him.

Crime is not a problem in the schools, people here say. Groups of high school students walking down the streets in Dreuix these days are often multiethnic — like one made up of Drame Karim, 14, whose family is from Senegal; Michael Bembaron, 17, a Tunisian; Arham el-Hagragui, 16, from Morocco; and Bertrand Evain, 16, a French boy who wanted to

noted that his grandfather had come originally from Sicily.

Interrupted as they chatted together on the way home from school, they were asked what they thought would happen if Mrs. Stirbois wins on Sunday.

"It'll be a hot summer if she does," Drame said.

Christophe Mabin, a city official who works with youth groups in the housing projects, said he feared widespread unrest in the housing projects if the National Front won.

And it is in the projects that unemployment and juvenile delinquency are the greatest problems, with unemployment running 35 percent among young immigrants who live there, Mr. Mabin said.

The retiring conservative

mayor, Jean Hieaux, said his administration had spent about \$50 million to renovate the most dilapidated of the projects, a tower complex called Les Chamards that was built as private apartments for commuters to Paris.

Mrs. Stirbois is appealing to resentment over the money spent to rehabilitate Les Chamards.

"The city poured billions over the last few years into it," she said. "It's time to spend some money on things for the French citizens of Dreuix for a change, like hiring more officers for the municipal police force."

Mrs. Stirbois became her party's candidate after her husband was killed in an automo-

bile accident in 1988, and she was elected as a deputy to the national legislature the next year with more than 60 percent of the vote. She was narrowly defeated in 1993.

Mr. Hieaux said he had some regrets about forming an electoral alliance in 1993 with Mrs. Stirbois to keep the Socialists from winning control of the municipal council.

"I regret having had to do it," he said.

This time, the Socialist Party and centrist opposition candidates for the mayor's office have withdrawn and urged their supporters to vote for the candidate of President Jacques Chirac's Gaullist party, who came in second to Mrs. Stirbois last Sunday.

## Yeltsin Urged to Join Bosnia Discussions At Halifax Meeting

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia arrived here Friday night to join the Group of Seven annual summit meeting and was immediately pressed into a discussion of how best to cooperate on stopping the war in Bosnia, G-7 officials said.

Mr. Yeltsin, who is facing a crisis at home after Chechen fighters seized several hundred Russian hostages, was participating in his third G-7 summit, although he is allowed to take part only in political rather than economic discussions.

Michael McCurry, the White House spokesman, said at a news conference here that Mr. Yeltsin was "a valued participant in our discussions on Bosnia."

Russia is a member of the five-nation Contact Group that has attempted to mediate in the Bosnian conflict.

On Thursday night, at the G-7 meeting's opening dinner, President Jacques Chirac of France insisted that the leaders abandon their economic talks to focus on Bosnia.

With Bosnian government forces massing near Sarajevo and poised to engage Bosnian Serbian troops, the G-7 leaders issued an appeal to all parties to cease military operations and begin negotiations immediately.

The United Nations Security Council held a midnight meet-

ing Thursday and voted, 13 to 0, with Russia and China abstaining, to set up a rapid-reaction force for Bosnia.

Aside from Bosnia, Mr. Yeltsin was set to face a number of tough questions Friday from G-7 leaders during a dinner held by Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada.

A spokesman for Prime Minister John Major said the British leader would press Mr. Yeltsin on Russia's involvement in Chechnya.

"There is U.K. concern about Russian brutality," an aide to Mr. Major said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany was also said to be eager to discuss the Chechnya situation, while Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan wanted to discuss territorial disputes with Russia in the Kuril Islands.

Mr. Chretien was seeking a guarantee that reforms would go ahead in Russia, while also looking for information on plans for presidential elections in Russia next year, a G-7 official said.

### Yeltsin Nearly Canceled

Mr. Yeltsin acknowledged Friday that he had almost canceled his trip to Halifax because of a hostage crisis in the southern Russian city of Budennovsk, Reuters reported.

"I doubted whether to go to Halifax at this moment," Mr. Yeltsin said, speaking before he left Moscow.

## SUMMIT: No New Mexico

Continued from Page 1

force in Bosnia. Also Friday, American and Japanese trade officials met in secret here, on the margins of the summit meeting, in talks that aides said were aimed at laying the groundwork for the scheduled meetings on autos and auto parts that will be held in Geneva next Thursday and Friday.

Neither American nor Japanese government officials wanted to be quoted, but officials said that the talks here involved Ira Shapiro, a deputy to Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, and Yoshihiro Sakamoto, a vice minister at Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The U.S.-Japanese talks here came just a day after President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan instructed their negotiators to redouble efforts to reach an accord to open Japan's market for American autos and auto parts.

Mr. Clinton, while saying he hoped for a deal, continued to talk tough Thursday and said he would impose \$5.9 billion in punitive tariffs on Japanese cars on June 28 if an agreement was not achieved by that date.

Among other highlights of the G-7 economic communiqué was language on these matters:

• A plan to encourage greater transparency at the IMF, which several officials described as overly secretive and bureaucratic.

• Plans for a G-7 jobs meeting next year in France.

• Support for the new World Trade Organization and its dispute-settlement mechanism.

• A pledge up to \$2 billion in new aid for Ukraine.

• A plan to study creating a way for countries to resolve financial crises the way companies emerge from bankruptcy.

Prime Minister Chretien said the aim of the G-7 leaders was "to strengthen the world's financial institutions."

## RECALL: Chinese Step

Continued from Page 1

action since ambassadors were first exchanged after seven years of tortuous diplomatic negotiations.

On Friday, China postponed a long-awaited high-level meeting with Taiwan. The announcement, made on the nationally broadcast evening news, said preparatory talks, scheduled June 27-29 in Taiwan, had also been postponed.

The meeting was to have been between Wang Daohan, chairman of the mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, and Koo Chen-fu, chairman of Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation.

The meeting had been expected to occur in mid-July.

China has issued a string of increasingly vitriolic attacks in recent days, warning of further retaliatory action and telling the United States it was "playing with fire" that could cause serious consequences.

Beijing canceled several visits by American officials, called off a high-level military mission to the United States and postponed talks on missile controls in swift succession after Mr. Lee's visit was announced.

"The basis of the relationship between China and the United States has been damaged," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said last week. "And I believe that is really something grave."

Beijing's decision to recall its ambassador coincides with the scheduled departure this week of the U.S. ambassador, Stapleton Roy, before his successor had been appointed.

U.S. Embassy officials have said Mr. Roy's departure was a normal rotation and was not linked to the row over the visit to the United States by the Taiwan leader.

Beijing's Communist Party paper, People's Daily, warned Washington last week not to believe that China was too weak and dependent on U.S. business to retaliate over Mr. Lee's visit.

Jim Sasser, a former Democratic senator from Tennessee, is widely expected to take Mr. Roy's place as ambassador, but his appointment has not been formally announced.

(Reuters, AP)

## BOSNIA: Supply Route Cut

Continued from Page 1

to go for broke and try to break the Serbian siege or consolidate their limited gains to increase pressure on the Serbs to stop the strangulation of the town.

Finally, the officials said, they did not know if Croatian forces massing to the west of Sarajevo would enter the fray and fight side by side with the Muslims.

"We think they are pinning the Serbs down at a number of locations," said Lieutenant Colonel Gary Coward, spokesman for the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia. "We think we're going to see several days of fighting at least."

Friday's fighting rocked the bowl-shaped capital, nestled in a mountain valley surrounded by the Serbs. Fighting erupted at dawn when Muslim troops began pushing north from the suburb of Gordanj toward Vozgosa, a key Bosnian Serbian weapons production center, which lies on an important supply road leading to the Serbian-held suburb of Ildiza west of the city.

UN officials said Muslim troops appeared to have taken some territory on Lipa, a high bluff, and "may" have cut the Serbian supply road, called Route Pythion. But because the UN mission has no soldiers in the area, officials said they did not know for sure. If that road is cut, then Muslim fighters would have moved a big step closer toward turning Ildiza into an isolated enclave, a UN official said.

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## DEPORT: The Welcome Mat Is Rolled Up for Vietnamese in Germany

Continued from Page 1

and their two children. But as hard as life is here, she believes it would be harder still at home.

"Of course I'd like to stay here," said Mrs. Phuong. "My children attend German schools. My little one hardly speaks any Vietnamese. I don't want to start all over again in Vietnam."

Thousands of South Vietnamese boat refugees were given asylum by West Germany after the fall of Saigon in 1975; for the most part, these refugees are entitled to indefinite residence and form a large portion of the 60,000 Vietnamese living here legally.

On the other side of the Iron Curtain, perhaps 100,000 North Vietnamese poured into East Germany as students and contract workers willing to do manual labor in hospital laundries, heavy industry and the like — "jobs that Germans didn't want," said Heiko Marquardt, Berlin's district commissioner for foreigners affairs.

But for the willing, the work was lucrative. Workers typically earned 900 marks a month (\$640), more than they might make in a year in North Vietnam, while paying only \$20 a month for dormitory rooms. Hanoi automatically collected 12 percent of all earnings, giving the government a source of hard currency.

With reunification, the arrangement ended. Bonn offered \$2,0



## Consumers Plan Boycotts Over French Tests

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Although France will not resume testing its nuclear weapons in the South Pacific until September, the reaction is already starting to hit French commercial interests in the region, officials and business leaders said Friday.

As calls for consumer boycotts of French goods and services intensified in Australia and New Zealand, analysts said there was now a real possibility that a merger between the French insurance giant Axa SA and Australasian insurance group National Mutual Life Association Ltd. might not gain approval from enough policyholders to go ahead.

While the Australian government has ruled out trade sanctions against France, Bob McMullan, the acting foreign minister, said he thought that "a lot of citizens will be seriously considering whether they will make their personal protest through their purchasing decisions."

David Russell, chief executive of the Consumers Institute in Wellington, said that many New Zealand consumers

were likely to show their anger by ceasing to buy French products.

The vehemence of the public reaction in Australia clearly caught the government by surprise, forcing it on Friday to toughen its stance.

Mr. McMullan said Australia would not refuse French aircraft and ships heading for the test site. The government had earlier said it would freeze defense cooperation with France, which is only small-scale, at its existing level.

Clearly concerned at the outpouring of anti-French feeling, Geoff Tomlinson, National Mutual's chief executive, said in Sydney that policyholders should "divorce themselves from nationalistic or political issues and just say this is a fantastic deal."

Earlier in the year, Axa reached an agreement to buy a controlling interest in National Mutual for 1.1 billion Australian dollars (\$792 million).

The deal, which would be one of the largest foreign takeovers in Australia, is seen as a springboard for Axa into the fast-growing Asia-Pacific market and is vital to its ambitions to become a global insurer.

But the plan, which would inject much-needed capital into Australia's

second biggest insurer, has to be approved by 75 percent of policyholders in August — one month before the resumption of nuclear testing in French Polynesia.

Australian holders control 82 percent of the vote, and New Zealand holders control 18 percent.

"It's certain this decision is badly timed for us," said Caroline Desagher, an Axa spokeswoman in Paris. "We've seen a somewhat Francophone reaction in Australia and New Zealand."

In both countries, trade unions, the media and callers on radio talk shows are lambasting the nuclear testing decision announced by President Jacques Chirac on Tuesday. Consumers are being urged to boycott French cars, perfume, wine, food and other products in protest.

Robert Hill-Smith, managing director of S. Smith and Sons Pte Ltd., makers of Yalumba Australian wines and importers of Veuve Clicquot and Bollinger champagne, said that Mr. Chirac's decision would "undoubtedly affect the sales" of French goods.

After being accused by some of its key supporters, including trade unions, of responding too weakly to the French

decision, the Australian government also said Friday that the nuclear tests would be a factor considered in any future defense contracts with France.

Australia's tougher line followed New Zealand's announcement that it was suspending defense ties with France, canceling naval visits to France and reviewing potential arms purchases from France worth \$147 million.

New Zealand officials said two French bids to supply military equipment were involved.

They said the French-German joint venture Eurocopter had been one of four firms invited to bid for a \$134 million contract to supply six helicopters for the New Zealand Navy.

Matra Defense SA of France is also competing with Hughes Aircraft of the United States to supply the army with surface-to-air missiles worth \$13 million.

The officials denied that either Eurocopter or Matra had been ruled out of negotiations.

However, analysts said that with public opinion in New Zealand running so strongly against nuclear testing, the government would clearly be gravely embarrassed if either offer was successful.



Nuclear protester burning a flag Friday at the French Consulate in Brisbane, Australia.

### BRIEFLY ASIA

#### Charges to Be Filed in Piracy

HONG KONG — A Chinese national will be charged with piracy for the \$1.3 million robbery from a hijacked high-speed ferry earlier this week, a Hong Kong police spokeswoman said Friday.

The Macao police also recovered 4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$510,000) in cash and four guns and arrested one of their own officers in connection with the case, Hong Kong television reported. In addition, the Chinese authorities discovered a speedboat suspected of being the getaway boat and arrested one man, Chinese television reported.

The jetfoil en route from the Portuguese-run enclave of Macao to Hong Kong was hijacked Tuesday by three armed men, who forced the vessel to sail into Chinese waters. They were met by two accomplices in a speedboat and fled with a cash shipment of 10 million Hong Kong dollars being transported by a security company for a Chinese bank.

Tipped off by Chinese authorities that the culprits might be in Hong Kong, the police in the British colony arrested four people — including the 33-year-old Chinese national who is to be charged with piracy — on Thursday on board an airplane about to take off for Thailand. Two others were arrested in the territory, but all except the Chinese man are due to be released on police bail, the police spokeswoman said.

#### Sri Lanka Bombs Rebel Sites

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Thousands of Tamil civilians fled as government war planes bombed rebel targets and troops advanced into guerrilla-held areas in northern Sri Lanka Friday, the military said.

One soldier and six guerrillas were killed in the offensive in which troops supported by artillery and tanks moved two kilometers from the forward defense line in Palali in the northern Jaffna Peninsula.

By evening, the soldiers had returned to Palali, the biggest military base in the north. Intercepts of rebel radio messages indicated 26 guerrillas were also injured in the fighting, the military said.

### VOICES From Asia

Makiko Tanaka, Japan's science minister, on France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific: "France should do this in the Paris suburbs or somewhere else on its own territory rather than in the South Pacific, which is near other countries."

Chu Feng-chih, a member of Taiwan's governing Nationalist Party, on the secrecy surrounding Prime Minister Lien Chan's visit to Europe: "Lien had to leave by stealth because of China's diplomatic blockade. It's not something to be proud of, but we have no choice."

## Flooding Maroons 500,000 In Bangladesh Monsoon

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — About half a million people were believed to be marooned in flash floods in northeastern Bangladesh following heavy monsoon rains, officials said Friday.

In neighboring India, a river swollen by rains washed away large swaths of land and rendered thousands of people homeless.

About 450,000 people were trapped in their homes in the Sunamganj district in Bangladesh, said Mohammed Kama-

uddin, deputy commissioner. He said many others in the adjoining tea estates of the Sylhet district were also confined to rooftops.

Hundreds of feet of railroad track have been washed away in Bangladesh and in the neighboring Indian state of Assam, officials said.

Railroad officials in two stations in the affected region, 180 kilometers (110 miles) east of the capital, Dhaka, have taken shelter in empty rail cars because the water flooded their offices, he said.

## Exiled Tibetans Rebuff Beijing

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The exiled government of Tibet on Friday countered Chinese claims that its leader, the Dalai Lama, disregarded precedent in naming a 6-year-old boy as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, one of Tibetan Buddhism's highest officials.

Beijing said the Dalai Lama did not follow the practice of drawing lots bearing candidates' names. But the exiled Tibetans said lot-drawing was not always used.

## Clinton Tiptoes Toward Hanoi

### He Seeks Senate Support for Full Recognition

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the third time in his presidency, President Bill Clinton is facing a decision about whether to establish closer relations with Vietnam. The first two times, he went ahead, and there was hardly any political fallout.

But the subject still makes some White House aides nervous, and Mr. Clinton wants the cover of Senate approval before accepting the advice of some top advisers and establishing full diplomatic and trade relations with Hanoi, according to U.S. officials and pro-Vietnam lobbyists.

Key senators have urged Mr. Clinton to accept the recommendation of Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher to proceed to full ties with

Now the president is being urged to drop the final veil. Mr. Christopher's recommendation that he do so was based on a report by Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord after a May visit to Vietnam that "there is evidence of very good cooperation." He added that "we continue to see very good progress" in efforts to determine the fate of 2,204 American servicemen still listed as unaccounted for.

Mr. Clinton said that "the Vietnamese have been quite forthcoming" with information about the missing servicemen. He said Mr. Lord's team brought back "a significant number of documents, which I am now having analyzed" to see if they meet the standards of cooperation he has laid down.

The Defense Department, however, has already reported that the new documents "will not result in the immediate resolution of any cases" and "do not include information indicating the current disposition" of the remains of Americans whose bodies were never found or "provide a credible explanation as to why the remains cannot be recovered."

Senators John F. Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat and decorated Vietnam veteran who later turned against the war, and John McCain, Republican of Arizona, who spent nearly six years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam, are encouraging the president to accept Mr. Christopher's recommendation. According to congressional sources, they plan to seek a Senate resolution endorsing such a move to give the president the political cover some White House aides think he still needs.

It was a McCain-Kerry resolution calling for an end to the trade embargo, approved in a bipartisan 62-to-38 vote in January 1994, that opened the door for Mr. Clinton to lift the embargo the following month. Six senators who voted in favor of that 1994 resolution have departed, but a lobbyist who watches the issue closely said it is "not a given" that the Senate's newcomers will support Mr. Dole.

Mr. Kerry, Mr. McCain and others who support full normalization of relations have argued that experience of the previous reactions shows it would be politically safe for the president to take this final step.

### BOOKS

#### GRAHAM GREENE:

The Enemy Within

By Michael Sheldon. 442 pages. \$25. Random House.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THOUGH several hundred pages of narrative are required to fill in the details, the subtitle of Michael Sheldon's life of Graham Greene just about says it all: "a heart full of darkness," behind whose novels lurked "the debauched connoisseur of brothels, the impassioned adulterer, the spy, the deceiver, the enemy of order." Sheldon's judgment borders on damnation:

"Greene was disloyal to the core, and the truth is that he often acted in a cruel fashion — in both word and deed. He planned and carried out deceptions and betrayals in both his professional and his private affairs, and these actions reveal, in varying degrees, his capacity for cleverness and wisdom, mischief and frivolity, vengeance and malice. His victims included members of his family and close friends, as well as big governments, institutions and journalists. Some of his conduct was so subtle that the act of betrayal was never apparent to the vic-

tim. And because he was also capable of being a generous and entertaining companion, those who were close to him found it difficult to imagine that his belief in disloyalty and subversion could ever affect them."

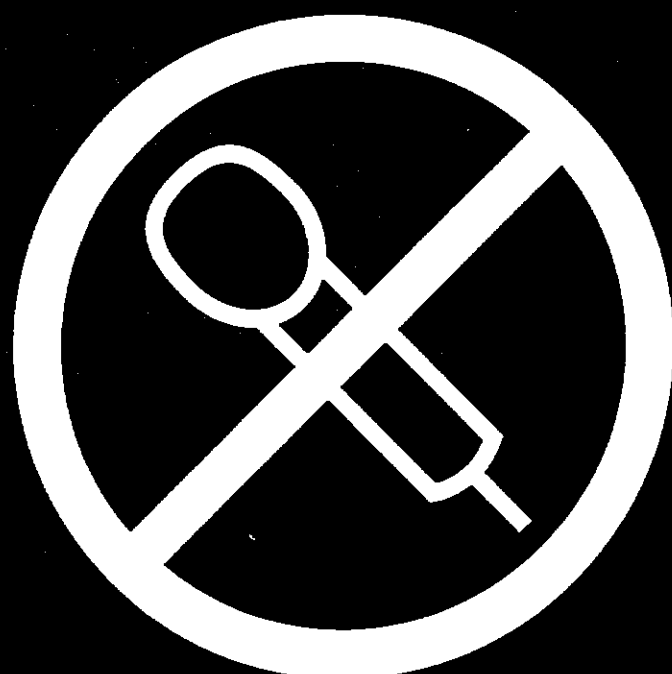
Sheldon reaches this judgment not merely through a biographer's conventional researches into correspondence and other evidence of the quotidian life, but also through a reading of Greene's fiction that is at once extraordinarily close and riskily imaginative. "Greene's books explain him better than anything else," Sheldon writes. "The problem for the reader is to focus on them with the same intensity that he brought to writing them. And nothing can ever be taken for granted. With this particular author, cover stories are an art form."

In some respects Sheldon makes a powerful argument. He believes that when Greene was an unhappy teenager at his father's school, Berkhamstead, he attempted to hang himself in a potting shed and was saved by a gardener. This is a far less romantic actuality than the game of Russian roulette that Greene invented as part of his mythology, but Sheldon makes a perceptive case not merely for the facts as he understands them but for their lasting resonance. "The

distant mother, the kind gardener, the escape to the pond and the island, the taste of freedom and fear in the Dark Walk, the shed and its pile of potato sacks, the dreadful image of the hanging figure — all these things haunted Greene for 40 years and more, and they are crucial to an understanding of his life and work."

Sheldon ventures onto slippery ground in contending that Greene, the celebrated "tough-talking, hard-drinking adventurer," had a secret homosexual in his closet. "From beginning to end the subject of homosexuality is an intrinsic part of Greene's work," Sheldon writes. He then goes on to suggest on the one hand that "talking about it took the place of engaging in it" and on the other hand that "he indulged in an occasional homosexual adventure at the Villa Rosaio [on Capri], usually with Italian boys who stayed with him on the island for a day or two." The evidence for all of this is pretty slender, perhaps Sheldon is closest to the truth when he says that Greene liked "to divide his attentions: a boy here, a prostitute there, another substitute by the fireside, a glamorous mistress hidden away."

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.



**BILL GATES DOESN'T  
GIVE INTERVIEWS.  
TONIGHT ON  
NBC SUPER CHANNEL,  
HE DOES.**

TONIGHT AT 20:30 CET. AMERICA'S RICHEST BUSINESSMAN REVEALS ALL.





# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Whitewater's 'Needy'

To understand how a program to assist "socially or economically disadvantaged" companies can end up raiding the public treasury and abusing the public trust, the White House-ordered review of affirmative action programs need look no further than Little Rock, Arkansas, and the story of the now-defunct Capital Management Services.

This was an investment company licensed and financially backed by the U.S. Small Business Administration. A review of Capital Management's business dealings with some of President Bill Clinton's political friends will help explain how some well-intended programs to benefit the disadvantaged got a bad name.

Capital Management Services got its start in 1979 as a "specialized small business investment company," licensed by the Small Business Administration under David Hale, an Arkansas municipal judge. Subsidized with SBA funds to the tune of \$3.4 million, plus \$1.4 million from the Hale family, Capital Management Services was authorized by SBA to invest solely in disadvantaged small businesses.

The rules defining "socially or economically disadvantaged" were left vague by Congress in 1972, when the program was created.

But the Small Business Administration developed a borrower profile that drew on a composite of factors in determining eligibility. It included membership in a racial minority group, low income status, limited education, physical or special handicaps, location in "urban ghettos or depressed rural areas" or areas of high unemployment. Judge Hale added one of his own: He thought that

any resident of Arkansas was qualified to borrow, since it was one of America's poorest states. The SBA lost its entire investment in Capital, but the judge was true to his word. Consider who qualified as "socially or economically disadvantaged" under his scheme.

Stephen Smith—holder of a Ph.D., an Arkansas bank president, assistant to then-Governor Clinton in the late 1970s, longtime associate of Governor Jim Guy Tucker, and a doctor's son—got a Capital loan. Mr. Smith has just pleaded guilty in the Whitewater investigation to misapplying Capital loan funds.

Governor Tucker was indicted in connection with the same Capital loan program. As Capital borrowers, Jim Guy Tucker and Mrs. Tucker once listed their net worth as more than \$1 million.

Susan McDougal and her husband—President James McDougal of Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, co-owners of Whitewater Development Corp. with the Clintons—got a Capital loan from Judge Hale, too. The McDougals' financial statement at the time of the loan showed a net worth of \$2.2 million.

General Accounting Office investigators found that millionaires were not the only Arkansasans to make out well. In 1982 loans were made solely "to Caucasians, many with college degrees, some with earnings in excess of \$40,000," the General Accounting Office said. Judge Hale has pleaded guilty to his transgressions and is cooperating with the Whitewater special prosecutor.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton says he wants to know why programs for the "disadvantaged" are in trouble.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Look Closely at the Lobbies

Senator Alan Simpson is holding hearings to investigate the American Association of Retired Persons, or AARP. The Wyoming Republican accuses the organization of abusing its tax-exempt status, wrongly claiming discounted postal rates, bilking its members on its health insurance and financial service plans and generally running the organization for the benefit of its employees rather than for its members.

Mr. Simpson may have a point. Last year the association paid about \$135 million in back taxes in a settlement with the Internal Revenue Service, details of which are not available to the public. The association's lobbying efforts, at least in some instances, seem geared primarily to advancing its business interests.

One example Mr. Simpson gives is its effort to pass legislation that would have created advantages for suppliers of mail-order pharmaceuticals, while running its own mail-order pharmaceutical business.

Mr. Simpson contends that the organization supports its activities mainly through such commercial enterprises rather than through members' dues.

The senator's accusations could be leveled credibly at any number of lobbying organizations. He refers to the nickname of the association's headquarters in Washington—the "Taj Mahal"—and the \$286,000 salary of its ex-

ecutive director. Yet many lobbying groups operate from luxurious buildings and pay their executives big salaries.

The National Rifle Association is one such group, and it is now being audited by the Internal Revenue Service to find out whether it is guilty of improperly deducting income from commercial activities—one of the accusations Mr. Simpson has made against the retirees' association. The rifle association is also under suspicion of improperly using tax-deductible donations to its affiliated foundation to make campaign contributions to political candidates.

If the retirees' organization and the rifle association are possibly in violation of this range of rules and laws—from conflict of interest to tax evasion to misuse of the Postal Service—other lobbying groups are probably guilty too. In singling out the retirees' group, Mr. Simpson opens himself to accusations of self-interest, since the organization opposes his efforts to make changes to the Social Security system.

Many lobbying groups provide commercial services, solicit funds from members, contribute to political campaigns, exempt themselves from paying taxes, get mailing breaks and influence pending legislation. Mr. Simpson could usefully broaden his investigation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Insult at the White House

Those uniformed Secret Service guards who donned rubber gloves to greet a delegation of homosexual elected officials shamed their service and embarrassed the White House they are supposed to protect. The guards presumably thought they were protecting themselves against the AIDS virus should any of the visitors be infected. But their actions revealed either a deplorable ignorance of how AIDS is spread, or a malicious determination to denigrate a group of respected officials who had been invited to the White House as a peace overture to the homosexual community.

The incident occurred on Tuesday as some 40 homosexual leaders arrived for a daylong conference with senior administration officials, including cabinet members and Vice President Al Gore. Several guards put on rubber gloves before inspecting the guests' bags and briefcases. One guard reportedly explained that they were using the gloves "for protection."

This was a ludicrous proposition. The AIDS virus is spread only through an exchange of bodily fluids, as in sexual intercourse or the use of hypodermic needles contaminated with virus. It is not spread through casual contact, such as handshakes, touching an infected person, or inspecting an infected person's briefcase. Vice President Gore illustrated

that point by shaking the hands of every homosexual official he could find at the evening reception.

The White House and Secret Service expressed regret for the incident, and the Treasury Department, which has jurisdiction over the Secret Service, is investigating how it happened.

The offense clearly justifies stern disciplinary action. If this was an act of stupidity by low-level guards, then special training and administrative punishments seem in order. But if this was a calculated attempt to insult homosexuals, dismissal from the service is the only fit response. If Secret Service superiors sanctioned use of the gloves in advance, they, too, should be disciplined or dismissed.

That such an event should happen not in some benighted backwater but at the gates of the White House is a shocking reminder of how intolerant American society remains toward its homosexual citizens. The White House press secretary said that officials were "distressed" about the incident.

But this is a matter upon which President Clinton should speak for himself, as he surely would if foreign guests or members of an ethnic minority or religious group had been insulted in his house as a result of ignorance or malice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the Brier Patch With Brer Clinton

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The Republican spring offensive on foreign policy in Congress has forced the Clinton administration onto the defensive, much as Brer Fox "forced" Brer Rabbit into the briar patch. Like Uncle Remus's hare, the Clintonites are at home among the thorns. They thrive at defense, growing fat on defining who they are not, rather than who they are.

"He manages to keep all his options open till the last minute," a senior figure in past Republican administrations observed recently. His tone evoked awe for Mr. Clinton's political skills of evasion, mixed with dismay over the damaging strategic consequences of the president's ever shimmering policies. "He will be very hard for us to beat in '96."

Since Nov. 8, Mr. Clinton has survived on the political equivalent of bugs and grass. Though his response to the Oklahoma City bombing gave him a boost, the glow faded rapidly. The same will be true with the reflected glory Captain Scott O'Grady cast upon Mr. Clinton after escaping Serbian militiamen.

Otherwise Mr. Clinton has had to watch as the Republicans, driven by the energy of the new majority in the House, sought to whip domestic and foreign policy into line with their "Contract With America." Their effort sparked a useful examination of new national priorities.

But the Republican campaign for radical change in America's role abroad has created. The Republicans find themselves in a foreign policy thicket of their own, leaving Brer Clinton well-positioned to load blame for potential disaster in Bosnia and other foreign policy headaches onto the kind of congressional micromeddling that Republican presidents normally condemn.

House Republicans exulted on June 8 when they passed the American Overseas Interests Act, which would reorganize the foreign affairs bureaucracy, cut foreign aid, lift the embargo on arms to Bosnia and force the president to take actions he opposes. But there is a free-lunch quality about the bill, which will be cleaned up and diluted in the Senate, or vetoed by the president if it is not.

The speech explaining that veto will be an easy one to write. The presidential mandates that the Republicans would impose differ significantly from the foreign policy "meddling" that Democratic majorities engaged in under Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan. The Democrats generally sought

to limit or stop controversial initiatives under way in Indochina, Iran or Central America. The Republicans order the president to do things he believes unwise, such as naming an envoy to Chinese-occupied Tibet or providing unlimited military aid to Taiwan.

On foreign aid: Instead of coming up with a radical new approach to a program whose effectiveness is far from clear today, or eliminating it entirely, the House Republicans lopped off vulnerable African countries and population control funding. Ironically, Majority Leader Richard Armey and other habitual Republican opponents of any foreign aid endorsed this bill. Mr. Armey urged his colleagues "to put some part of our treasure behind the dream of freedom and peace."

Mr. Armey's appeal suggests that the responsibility of holding leadership in channeling Republican firebrands into Establishment ranks. So do the moderate comments on foreign policy that Mr. Gingrich made in his New Hampshire town meeting with Mr. Clinton. Another clue that the Republicans see little room for real gain against Mr. Clinton in 1996 on foreign affairs comes in the recently published paperback "Restoring the Dream," the House Republicans' sequel to "Contract With America."

"Contract" contained an impassioned chapter on national security and foreign policy. "Restoring" dusts those subjects off in a few familiar, scattered paragraphs on peacekeeping, defense spending and foreign aid.

The House bill will temporarily raise doubts abroad about the direction and durability of America's global engagement, while doing little to really change it.

It gives Mr. Clinton an opening to tar the Republicans as old-fashioned isolationists and to say he is not. Without defining his own commitment on Bosnia, which boils down to not committing U.S. troops to combat there, he can argue that the effect of their Bosnia policy is much worse.

The chance to veto this bill is in short a break for a president who needs to look more presidential and more committed to values larger than his own re-election.

Captain O'Grady did not set out to help Bill Clinton look presidential that day he climbed into his F-16 to patrol over Bosnia. Neither do the Republicans intend to bolster Mr. Clinton precisely in the area where he should be most vulnerable, foreign policy. But never underestimate this president's shimmering luck.

The Washington Post.



## Blurred Vision of a 'Cheap Hawk'

By Owen Harries

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich gave Americans another reason to contemplate the possibility that he will be president someday. He has stated that he will not run in 1996, but the speaker of the House is nothing if not unpredictable.

While we have abundant information on Mr. Gingrich's views about domestic affairs, we know next to nothing about his thoughts on foreign policy. What we do know is not very reassuring.

In his address marking the new Congress's first 100 days, and on a later television appearance, the speaker summed up his foreign-policy position in one snappy line: "I'm a hawk, but I'm a cheap hawk."

This reflects the thinking of many of my fellow conservatives as they seek to reconcile instinct and Cold War habit with budgetary concerns. But the phrase raises serious questions. To declare oneself a hawk without any context to specify what one is being hawkish about is to substitute a posture of indiscriminate toughness for serious thought.

Does Mr. Gingrich mean that he is a hawk on relations with, say, Canada? Or Israel?

What, precisely, does it mean to be a hawk concerning the fu-

ture of NATO — support for its expansion or a ruthless determination to make Europe responsible for its own security?

And how does it translate into policy on Bosnia — ground troops in, heavy bombing, a resolute turning away?

Mr. Gingrich's statement also raises the basic question of ends and means. To desire the end, without being prepared to provide the means is one of the deadly sins of foreign policy.

A disjunction between ambition and resources — the attempt to sustain greatness on the cheap — is highly dangerous in terms of American lives and interests.

If one agrees with the uncharacteristically sweeping opinion of Richard Nixon that "because we are the last remaining superpower, no crisis is irrelevant to our interests," then one must provide the money to sustain that position. But if balancing budgets takes precedence, then that position should be abandoned for something more modest.

Though the Republicans insist they can cut the deficit without squeezing the Pentagon, policing the world will take ever greater military spending. Sooner, rather

than later, the pursuit of a balanced budget and the pretensions that go with superpowerdom will prove incompatible.

There is a deeper clash between Mr. Gingrich's hawkishness and his other beliefs. An intrusive foreign policy is fundamentally at odds with Republican calls to reduce the government. Such a foreign policy requires, and creates, a strong government with sweeping powers. Besides, hawkishness leads occasionally to war, which, more than anything else, has traditionally enlarged the sphere of central government.

Even if war never breaks out, allowing for its possibility and providing the resources necessary to pursue a hawkish policy invariably enhances federal power.

It is said that it is a disease of the soul to be in love with incompatible things. In that sense, the cheap hawk is a sick bird.

Newt Gingrich is the most vibrant symbol of America's dominant party. He should now direct his formidable intellect to figuring out a foreign policy that is compatible with his, and his party's, philosophy of government.

The writer is editor of *The National Interest*, a foreign policy quarterly. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## Bosnia: An Ever More Humiliating Cringe by the Great Powers

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — The Western alliance, the greatest military and political force on earth, has cringed before a gang of nationalist terrorists. That is the meaning of recent events in Bosnia.

When the Bosnian Serbs took United Nations soldiers hostage, the West vowed to be strong. There would be no negotiations with the kidnappers. A new road, protected by a determined new force from NATO countries, would be built to get food to Sarajevo. Serbian blockades of relief convoys would not be tolerated.

All those firm words have evaporated. Sarajevo remains besieged, its food reserves exhausted; there will be no new road. No convoys are getting through to desperate enclaves in eastern Bosnia.

A chief UN accomplishment.

the exclusion of heavy weapons from zones around Sarajevo and other "safe areas," has effectively been abandoned. The Serbs have taken almost all the weapons from UN storage depots.

The UN mission is not just negotiating with the Serbs; it is begging. Its chief, Yasushi Akashi, scaled down UN force activity after a promise from the Serbian leaders to let some relief trucks through. He said this would "stabilize the situation." The Serbs immediately broke the promise.

The Serbs evidently have obtained an understanding that there will be no more NATO air strikes. They are now essentially dictating to a humiliated UN force.

The lesson is: Hostage-taking

works. Or it works with a Western alliance that does not have the will to resist ruthless aggressors in Europe. NATO, and most notably its American leaders, have turned their faces away from among other things, one of the worst outrages in the Western world: the siege of Sarajevo.

When large numbers of Bosnian government troops massed this week for what looked like an attempt to break the siege, President Bill Clinton urged restraint. The Bosnians must allow more time for diplomacy to work, he said. But why will weakness bring success to diplomats who are already a plaything for the Serbs?

The reasons for the weakness are not military. Bernard Trainor,

a retired marine general now at Harvard, wrote recently in the *Boston Globe* that a proper Western military campaign with heavy air support would make "short work" of the Bosnian Serbs. Mr. Trainor is no hawk on Bosnia.

No, the weakness is in political leadership, most of all America's. President George Bush made the disastrous initial mistake when he shrugged off Serbian aggression against Croatia in 1991. Mr. Clinton promised much to Bosnia but has avoided any action that might actually stop the aggressors.

What drives Mr. Clinton's policy is not the need to stop the first genocidal aggression in Europe since the Nazis. It is not the wish to prevent humiliation of a Western ally. It is the urgent desire for domestic political reasons, to keep UN troops out of Bosnia. Mr. Clinton promised to supply up to 25,000 soldiers to help the UN forces withdraw if they decide to do that. So he is doing all he can to keep the UN mission going, however useless it is, however much it has to beg the murderous leaders of the Bosnian Serbs for permission even to supply its own forces.

The president says that Amer-

icans will not stand for U.S. involvement. But he has not told them what is at stake: a civilized country being ravaged in a war of aggression fomented by politicians maddened by power and nationalism.

President Jacques Chirac of France told the truth at a dinner of European leaders. When the Greek prime minister urged understanding of Serbs fighting for religion, Mr. Chirac said: "Don't talk to me of wars of religion. These people have no faith and know no law. They are terrorists."

The other day I had a letter from a Sarajevo man who fled to Germany. Dr. Milan Stern. He is Jewish, he said, and his wife, Lella, is Muslim. His 9-year-old daughter, Selma, said the Americans would save them. Dr. Stern wrote this small poem:

America  
You my moonflights  
You my Woodstocks  
You regret.

Why make children  
Dream of freedom  
And then tell them  
To forget?  
*The New York Times.*

## The Sort-of Recovery Isn't Over Yet

By Stephen S. Roach

NEW YORK — All economic recoveries have their moments of doubt. That is the case today in America.

The numbers have turned soft. They are highlighted by declines in industrial production, employment, home-building and car sales. The financial markets are again waging that the end of recovery is at hand.

The conventional wisdom is that the Federal Reserve has little choice but to cut interest rates to save the day. So the bond market has rallied and long-term interest rates have fallen.

But there is little to fear. Five months ago, the same bond players were convinced that the Fed would have to crumple a booming economy with sharply higher interest rates. Just as they were dead wrong, today's recession scare should ring hollow.

Yes, economic growth has slowed, but that is hardly surprising in light of the Fed's monetary tightening campaign in 1994. The central bank repeatedly raised interest rates to prevent a surging expansion from turning inflationary.

It is no coincidence that this year's slowing has been concentrated in autos and housing — sectors that always bear the

brunt of higher interest rates. But such corrections are not grounds for panic. They are the rule, not the exception. Every economic recovery since World War II has been interrupted by one quarter of declining gross domestic product, only to be followed by renewed expansion.

Temporary dips came and went largely because of consumer purchasing power — support that is now in place. Gains in disposable personal income (adjusted for inflation and taxes) are still growing at 3.6 percent a year.

American workers are undoubtedly puzzled about this debate. Real wages are stagnant. This decade is still about downsizing, longer workdays, white-collar shock and relatively limited job opportunities.

Yes, 7.8 million jobs have been created in the first 50 months of this recovery. But that is nearly 40 percent less than the average rate of employment growth in the first 50 months of the last two expansions. Productivity is up but worker morale is down.

The battles of Wall Street

must seem alien to those living the great drama of Main Street. But there is a link. It is the most basic and powerful economic force of all: competition.

Reflecting the combination of accelerating trade, globalization of service industries and deregulation, the competitive stakes have never been greater. In response, the restructuring of corporate America is going forward with a vengeance. Yet out of this upheaval comes both hardship and hope.

For workers, the lack of job and income security has long kept them close to the fringes of the very recession that Wall Street now fears. But the rise in productivity and sharp reductions in labor costs help to control inflation and sustain corporate earnings — offering the resilience that should keep a full-blown recession at bay.

Unfortunately, a tough reality remains — that the line between recession and recovery has been blurred as never before.

The writer is chief economist and director of global economic analysis at Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Isle for a Whim

BERLIN — A good deal of gossip is going on over the news that the artificial island in the Alster, which has cost the city of Hamburg over half a million marks, was constructed to please the whim of the Emperor's. His majesty in receiving a delegate from the city, said that when visiting them next he would take coffee on the *Alsterinsel*. "But we have no island in the Alster, sire," replied the delegate. So the poor city of Hamburg has been obliged to spend an enormous sum because its representative was a courier.

### 1920: Defiant Prelate

SAN FRANCISCO — When the oceanic steamship *Ventura*, homeward bound from Sydney, was in Honolulu six days ago, the Roman-Catholic Archbishop Mannix, of Melbourne, refused to rise when the Royal Hawaiian band played the anthem "Amer-

ica" in spite of being asked to do so by other passengers. They then cabled the State Department an account of the incident. The Australian churchman said that he thought the British anthem was being played and for that reason he refused to stand.

### 1945: Son of Hitler?

LONDON — Repeated reports from Russia that Hitler is still alive are causing no little concern in some diplomatic quarters here. It is felt that if the rumor is persisted in, it may contribute in the future to something in the nature of a Nazi uprising. If Hitler, or a man masquerading as Hitler, should turn up in Germany after the war he may serve as a rallying force for a Nazi organization. Also, if the current rumor that Hitler had a child by Eva Braun is fostered, within twenty-five years a man claiming to be the son of Hitler might again be in the position to disturb world peace.



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## A Multiple Assault Against Abortion Launched in House

By Jerry Gray  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has taken up the issue of abortion, opening an emotional committee debate over a bill that would make doctors liable to criminal and civil charges for performing a certain kind of abortion in the latter stages of pregnancy.

And in a floor vote, representatives approved legislation that would overturn an executive order allowing abortions at military hospitals overseas.

Opponents of both measures said they were the first steps toward an attempt by the Republican-controlled Congress to outlaw all abortions.

The legislation that drew such sharp attention on Thursday is the first of at least a dozen abortion-related bills, many of them amendments to appropriation bills, wending their way through the House.

The change barring abortions at U.S. military hospitals overseas was part of the House version of the fiscal year 1996 Pentagon budget bill. The 230-to-196 vote, with 43 Democrats joining 187 Republicans, defeated an amendment proposed by Representative Rosa DeLauro, Democrat of Connecticut, to continue the policy under which women in the military or dependents had paid to have abortions at military hospitals overseas.

Officials said 37 women had undergone abortions since January 1993, when President Bill Clinton issued the executive order allowing such abortions.

Representative Jim Kolbe, Republican of Arizona, joined opponents of the change in con-

tending that the current regulations merely gave military women or dependents based overseas the availability of safe and affordable abortions.

"This isn't a pro-life or pro-choice issue," Mr. Kolbe said. "This is about discrimination."

Representative Christopher Smith, Republican of New Jersey, said that the abortion provision in the Pentagon budget bill was needed to prevent military hospitals from becoming "abortion mills."

The bill to impose a ban on a certain abortion procedure performed in the second and third trimesters is the first such federal legislation of its kind.

During the hearing before the House Judiciary subcommittee on the Constitution, both sides pulled out all political stops. Opponents paraded medical experts who used diagrams and models of fetuses to describe what they insisted was a painful and inhumane procedure.

The other side countered with medical experts of their own and the tearful testimony of a woman who underwent the procedure three months ago to abort her first child after doctors warned that it would be born severely deformed with no chance of surviving.

The legislation, known as the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 1995, was introduced on Wednesday by Representative Charles T. Canady, Republican of Florida, and 29 co-sponsors.

It would make it a federal crime punishable by up to two years in prison and/or a fine for a doctor to perform what the bill calls a "partial birth abortion."

The law would make exceptions only in cases where the procedure was necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman and when no other form of abortion "would suffice."

Mr. Canady's bill defines a partial birth abortion as "an abortion in which the person performing the abortion partially vaginally delivers a living fetus before killing the fetus and completing the delivery."

The term does not exist in medicine, and opponents contended Thursday that Mr. Canady's definition was politically loaded and inflammatory.

Statistics show that just four one-hundredths of 1 percent of abortions are performed after 24 weeks of pregnancy, the period which the bill targets.



ANOTHER VICTIM — An Israeli student being taken from an ambulance to a hospital after being stabbed in the West Bank city of Hebron on Friday. Witnesses said the settler was stabbed in the chest by an Arab assailant.

## 'Mild' AIDS Virus Could Be a Blessing It May Help Ward Off Its More-Virulent Cousin, Study Shows

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Infection with a relatively mild type of AIDS virus seems to protect some people against infection with a more virulent type of the virus, according to a study of prostitutes in West Africa that was reported Friday in the journal Science.

The more virulent virus is HIV-1, responsible for the epidemic of AIDS in many areas of the world. The milder virus is HIV-2, which is common in West Africa but rare elsewhere, and takes much longer to produce disease.

The authors of the study suggested that the findings might help in developing an AIDS vaccine, perhaps one modeled after the cowpox vaccine that was used to protect against smallpox. Cowpox virus is harmless but the smallpox virus, though closely related, is one of the most devastating viruses known.

Although independent AIDS experts said the new findings were interesting, they said it

was not clear how they would lead to an AIDS vaccine.

Theoretically, the findings might help in developing an AIDS vaccine if researchers could determine the specific components of the immune system that might be stimulated by HIV-2 to protect against HIV-1, and then used genetic engineering techniques to incorporate them in an AIDS vaccine.

Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, the head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland, said the findings offered "circumstantial but not definitive proof that HIV-2 might protect against HIV-1 and thus add a little data that helps buoy an old thesis."

The study was carried out by researchers from the Harvard School of Public Health and the University of Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar, Senegal, and involved 756 "commercial sex workers" in Senegal.

In the study, infection with HIV-2 reduced a woman's chances of becoming infected with HIV-1 by 70 percent.

Several years ago Dr. Max

Essex, who headed the Harvard team, theorized that a less-virulent virus might protect against HIV-1. At that time, he said HIV-2 did not cause disease in humans.

Subsequent research by Dr. Essex's team and others, however, has shown that HIV-2 does eventually cause AIDS. Studies, including the newest one, have shown that a person

may be infected with both viruses.

Dr. Harold Jaffe, an authority on AIDS at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, said the findings were "fascinating," but would not help develop an AIDS vaccine unless scientists could determine the immunologic mechanism by which HIV-2 protects against infection with HIV-1.

## Bomb Explodes in Colombia's Legislature

Reuters

BOGOTA — A small bomb exploded inside Colombia's Congress in the midst of a legislative debate, sending lawmakers running for cover, a senior police official said.

The bomb blew up in a storage room at the back of the building late on Thursday and shattered windows, wrecked walls and tumbled columns but only caused superficial wounds, the official said.

Last Saturday, a shrapnel bomb tore through a street par-

ty in the northwestern city of Medellin, killing 29 people and wounding more than 200.

The police official said a wave of prank telephone calls swept the city soon after the bombing in Congress, spreading rumors about explosions elsewhere in the city.

President Ernesto Samper, in a statement, denounced the blast.

Local television footage showed people stumbling over mounds of plaster, bricks and other rubble.

## Leaders in Algiers Talk to Opposition Contacts Exacerbate the Rifts Separating Islamic Militants

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — New secret talks between the Algerian government and the political leadership of the country's militant Islamic opposition began this week, causing an already divided Islamic movement to splinter further.

Senior Algerian officials said the talks in Algiers between representatives of President Liamine Zouari and two jailed Islamic militant political leaders, Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj, had advanced to a point where Mr. Madani, who led the now-banned Islamic Salvation Front, has recorded a cassette denouncing the use of violence against civilians.

It does not specifically mention Islamic groups as being responsible for violence.

The tape has been handed over to the government, but it is not known whether it will be broadcast.

The move was seen as a significant compromise by a wing of the Islamic opposition and as outrageous treason by the Armed Islamic Group, the most violent armed faction, which denounced both men and any sort of compromise.

The group's aim is an Iranian-style Islamic theocracy.

In a statement on Wednesday, the group warned the two men against talking with the government.

Last year, a similar discussion took place, but it collapsed when the Armed Islamic Group

took responsibility for car bombings that killed scores of civilians in Algiers.

Neither Mr. Madani nor Mr. Belhadj denounced those actions.

The Armed Islamic Group was placed on the U.S. list of international terror groups last month after two years of violence, including a campaign to kill journalists, artists and foreigners that has resulted in hundreds of deaths.

The statement, signed by the leader of the Armed Islamic Group, who uses the nom de guerre Abu Abdelrahman Amin, said that the group was very "disappointed" in the two men.

The Armed Islamic Group's equally vehement counterparts in government are top generals, known as "the eradicators" because they believe that stability can come only through the total eradication of the armed Islamic militants and of their networks.

Between these two extremes, a middle ground has appeared, and in the last few months, Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj appear to have swung in the direction of a compromise.

It is far from certain that supporters of compromise in either camp can win.

Despite serious military setbacks, the Armed Islamic Group's ability to fight on the ground has increased considerably in the last year, far surpassing that of the rival Islamic Salvation Army, which takes its orders directly from the Islamic Salvation Front.

to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the country's largest Marxist guerrilla group.

Militias operating in Medellin were blamed by the government for last Saturday's bombing.

Interior Minister Horacio Serpa said drug traffickers may have hired dissident militia members to set off the bomb without their superiors in the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's command knowing about it.



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## ART

## Liberation by Glasnost

By Andrew Solomon  
New York Times Service

**M**UNICH — Not since the demise of mad King Ludwig has Bavaria seen a project of such magnificent and lunatic proportions as "Kraftmessen: Contending Forces."

This project, in five locations across Munich through July 30, is the culmination of a three-year dialogue between the most important figures of the Moscow avant-garde art world and the Munich-based conceptualist painter Harald G. Oroschakoff. It includes more than 50 artists in three consecutive major exhibitions and a parallel program of secondary exhibitions, readings, performances, a symposium and a huge book.

There has been unrelenting high drama — lost artists, ruined work, missing materials. But Russian chaos gave way to German efficiency as the first three exhibitions opened to great acclaim this month.

It has been a long time since these artists' work was displayed like this. The unofficial art made by such underground Soviet artists as Ilya Kabakov and Komar and Melamid enjoyed a tremendous vogue in the early days of perestroika.

In 1988, when it became possible for ordinary Soviet citizens to obtain exit visas, there was a rash of group shows across Western Europe and the United States for which artists traveled to install their own work.

In the last few years, however, Russian avant-garde art has to some extent been re-marginalized, financing for grand exhibitions has been thin, and the visionary circle that kept the very idea of art alive in the darkest days of communism has fragmented.

Throughout the '70s and '80s, these artists saw themselves as guardians of the light who were constructing the framework for a viable moral existence in a profoundly degenerate society.

Their work can be understood not by examining its appearance but by identifying the complex moral and visual techniques with which its high purpose is communicated.

"Contending Forces" is one of the first projects to recognize this.

"Usually in the West, we have been exhibited because it was somehow PC, politically correct, to include the Russians in your shows," said Kostya Zvezdochetov, a Moscow conceptualist whose work is on view here. "And we were ourselves supposed to be PC, very in favor of democracy, hating communism, etc."

"We are, of course, not PC at all, because we are Russians, so that's a ridiculous idea. No, for us what is important is the spirit and vision of the work, and I think that in Russia it's possible to be mystically correct, MC, which is unusual in the West, and that we are very, very MC, and this is a very MC project."

"Contending Forces" has a tangled history. In the early '90s, in response to their abrupt immersion in Western art life, a group of Moscow artists set up the Apartment International program. They invited to Moscow Westerners whose work they liked and let them live in their apartments and studios and immerse themselves in local art.

**A**MONG those who came was Oroschakoff, who had captured the imagination of the Russians by working on the subjects of Orthodox Christianity and Empire. Oroschakoff found in the avant-garde an answer to his own eccentric sensibility and conceived of a "small exhibition" in the West. So "Contending Forces" began.

In the West, Russian curators have often been consulted but have seldom been given full responsibility for projects. Oroschakoff, who wished to celebrate rather than control the Russianism of the work, couldn't decide which of the three most important Soviet critics should curate the exhibition he had imagined, and so he invited Margarita Tupitsyn, Boris Groys and Viktor Miziano.

When Oroschakoff reviewed their plans and realized that some of the finest artists had fallen between the cracks, he hired the central hall of the Akademie der Bildenden Kunst (the room where de Chirico and Kandinsky first exhibited) and invited them to install whatever they liked in "Positions."

The organizers have had occasion for sustained hysteria. On Tuesday, May 30, for example, the last participants were due in Munich, and Oroschakoff and some artists went to collect them at the airport.

The Aeroflot representative said the plane was still in Moscow. He didn't know why. So they headed back to the Akademie, where the work from abroad had been delivered, and found much of it damaged.

The transportation company had put a bronze Lenin on top of several paintings and constructions, and the crushed work looked like an archaeological excavation. Ivan Chuykov's installation, on loan from a private dealer in Germany, had disappeared altogether.

Then Andrei Filipov mentioned that he would need, for his installation, seven large industrial spoons of the kind commonly found on the streets of Moscow. Such spoons are not found on the streets of Munich.

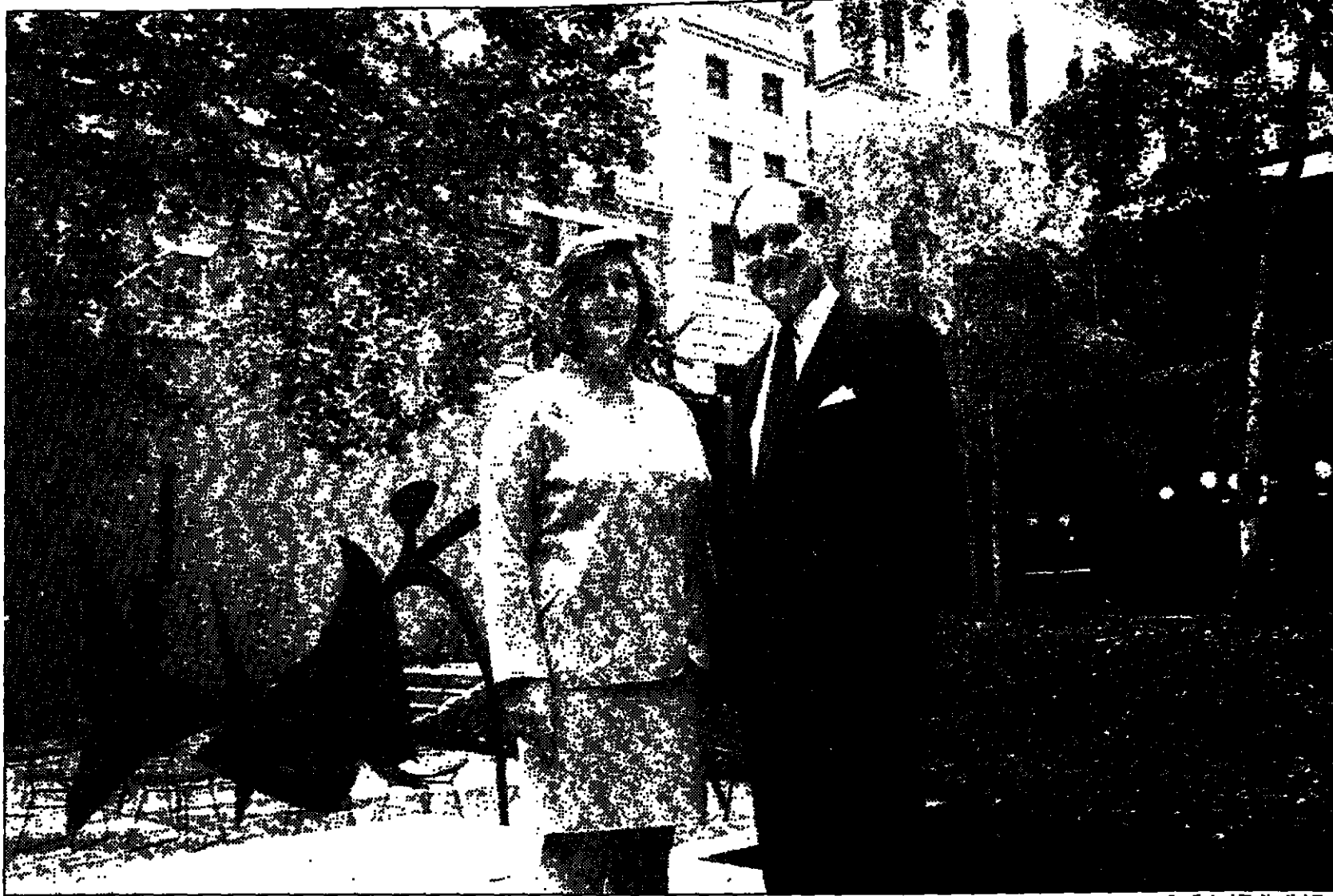
So while Oroschakoff and the artists repaired their work and Mrs. Oroschakoff issued press material and negotiated for insurance payment from the art transportation company, Diana Countess von Hohenheim, who was organizing a related drawing exhibition, got into her station wagon and set out to search with Filipov.

Near midnight Aeroflot suddenly said the flight would land within minutes. Oroschakoff jumped into his car, which had unfortunately been parked during a rainstorm with the roof open, and drove damply to the airport, where the plane was being held by the police because of some border formality.

When the artists finally arrived, they explained that Moscow was experiencing a heat wave and that the runway, constructed for Russian winters, had started to melt.

But meanwhile, someone had found the missing Chuykov piece. Leonid Sokov had rebuilt his shattered sculpture, other artists had addressed the damage to their work, and Diana von Hohenheim had hung her drawing exhibition and located the spoons.

Andrew Solomon is the author of "The Irony Tower: Soviet Artists in a Time of Glasnost."



Agnes Gund, president, and Ronald S. Lauder, chairman of the Museum of Modern Art, in the museum's sculpture garden.

## New Era Begins at Museum of Modern Art

By Dinitia Smith  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — "Knock on wood," Ronald Lauder said, rapping his knuckles on the early-20th-century Viennese coffee table in his office at Esée Lauder, the company founded by his mother.

He was talking about the vote that would take place the next day to decide whether he would be the next chairman of the board of the Museum of Modern Art, succeeding Agnes Gund.

Lauder got lucky. Gund, a collector and donor, will resume the post of president, solidifying her role as a hands-on administrator, which she likes. And Lauder, formerly vice chairman of the museum's board and co-chairman of its finance committee, got the big bouquet from the board — and the implicit invitation to give more.

"We've always depended on corporate help to supplement exhibitions," Lauder said. "But because corporations are very reluctant to give money out, and shows are getting more expensive, every show we do becomes a major effort on our part."

Lauder added that he "absolutely" intends to give more money to the Modern in the future.

Gund, 56, who has been doing both jobs, said on Tuesday: "We would work well together. He has ties to business which I don't."

At the meeting, the board also solidified its ranks of wealthy patrons by electing the Texas billionaire Sid Bass as vice chairman.

Lauder, 51, becomes chairman after two years of unrest during which the museum conducted a protracted search for a paid president to work with director

Richard Oldenburg, who then resigned, partly in protest about sharing his responsibilities.

Then, to the museum's embarrassment, nearly every major candidate who was approached to succeed Oldenburg turned the job down. Finally, last November, the museum announced the appointment of Glenn Lowry, 40, an Islamicist who was director of the Art Gallery of Toronto.

Now the question confronting the Modern is about its identity as an institution. To some critics, the Museum of Modern Art has seemed like an oxymoron, the embodiment of words attributed to Gertrude Stein: "A museum can be either a museum or it can be modern, but it can't be both." The Modern must decide whether it will be a voice in contemporary art, or merely a kind of artifact in a post-modern world.

Corporate funding comes easily to museums for exhibitions of work by artists like Matisse, whose retrospective at the Modern in 1992 broke all of the museum's attendance records.

**B**UT it's hard to find money to finance more difficult shows like the recent one of Bruce Nauman's work. Attendance has dropped off recently, and despite a spiffed-up restaurant and more accessible hours, membership, too, has decreased since the Matisse exhibition.

The Modern also needs to find space to exhibit literally thousands of objects from its collection that are in storage and out of public view. And contemporary artists are working on a much larger scale than their predecessors, creating huge works and installations that require huge spaces.

In 1993, Lauder gave an immense

sculpture by Richard Serra, "Intersection II," to the Modern. He is said to have paid a million dollars for it.

It is so large that the floor of the museum can't hold it, and it is currently in storage in Brooklyn. But if the Modern expands, as many board members hope, it might then lose the relative intimacy that has been its hallmark. Will it become another megamuseum, impersonal and overwhelming? And who is going to pay for it?

Founded in 1929 by Abby Rockefeller, mother of its current chairman emeritus, David Rockefeller, the Modern has seemed for years like a private preserve of that family, and was dependent for years on the family's money.

Now, however, with the Rockefellers no longer as involved in its operations, the museum needs a strong figure who can contribute large amounts of money, extract money from others, and guide the Modern into the 21st century. That figure seems to be Lauder.

His gift of the Serra sculpture — 55 feet long, 13 feet high, weighing 240,000 pounds — is in a way a metaphor for the immense reach of Lauder himself, who is said to have once told his family that he intended to be the first Jewish president of the United States.

His voice still has the rough edges of the Upper West Side of Manhattan, where he went to public school while his mother built the family business.

In 1983, Lauder left the day-to-day management of the family firm to his older brother, Leonard, who is, incidentally, chairman of the Whitney Museum of American Art.

Ronald Lauder denied there would be any conflict of interest over their museum responsibilities. "We're at two very different institutions," he said. "It's very

rare somebody is involved at the Whitney who is also involved at the Modern."

Ronald Lauder, whose share in his family's business is believed to be around \$1 billion, was a contributor to Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign, and he served as an assistant secretary of state and later as ambassador to Austria during the Reagan administration.

**I**N 1989, he ran a quixotic campaign for mayor of New York City against Rudolph Giuliani, spending \$14 million in a losing effort. In 1993 he led another unlikely campaign, to put limits on the terms of city officials; he spent \$800,000, and lost that one too.

But Lauder has been a forceful behind-the-scenes figure at the Museum of Modern Art since 1977, when he was first elected to its board. In addition to serving as co-chairman of the finance committee, he has headed the trustees' committee on drawings and, more recently, the paintings and sculpture committee.

Between July 1989 and June 1993, the last year for which figures have been made public, he gave the museum \$3.7 million, making him one of the biggest individual contributors, and that doesn't include works of art. In 1984, the Modern named its drawing galleries for him.

Unlike many wealthy people who seem to buy their way into the art world, Lauder is known for his discerning eye and his beautiful collections. He buys everything from medieval armor to Old Master drawings, to German Expressionist and Vienna Secession art.

"If you put two Picassos in front of him, he could tell you which one was better," said one figure in the art world. "That's not true of every person who's a collector."



Vitold Komar, left, and Oroschakoff, with Komar and Melamid's "Lenin's Tomb."

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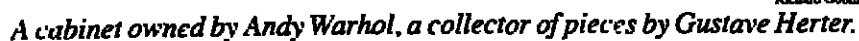


**By Rita Reif**  
*New York Times Service*

But there was one market still hungry for the style: the silver screen. And when 730 items from the mansion went on the block,

"If the movie studios had not bought at that auction, in all likelihood most of the

The Herter Brothers show is the most comprehensive of its kind since interest in their work revived in the late 1960s.



## PARIS

-Thursday June 22, 1995

**Wednesday, June 28, 1995**  
**Room 14** at 2:15 p.m. - JUDARCA - Expert: M. E. Szapiro.  
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## International Herald Tribune

**Souren Melikian**

The bigger lots were disappointing, as often happens in Paris — Jean Fautrier's "Hurluberlu," an abstract composition, sold for only 885,392 francs, while the failure of an overestimated Robert Delaunay, unwanted at 1.1 million francs, was

On Wednesday, at Drouot, it was the turn of Raymond de Nicolay to bring out the new mood to the full. Overestimation for run-of-the-mill works leads to instant death. But behind this no-nonsense attitude — over one third of the lots were bought in — anything really good invariably triggers an enthusiastic response.

A charming and tiny portrait of a young woman painted around 1800 by the prolific Louis-Léopold Boilly later doubled its high estimate, fetching 108,461 francs. Whoever bought it wanted it for pure pleasure. There is no big profit to be made there.

Unanswered questions were no obstacle to success. An intriguing 17th century silver gilt frame for a mirror, with relief figures, hitherto unrecorded, was struck with a goldsmith's mark. BM, that has yet to be identified. A coat of arms was "attributed" (!) to the Lomellini family from

The picture tripled its high estimate as it ended up at 160,477 francs, courtesy of a buyer who concealed his identity from the room by bidding over the phone. Someone must be chuckling in delight at the thought of scoring off against less-knowledgeable rivals.

Such are the sweet joys of art buying. In such moments, who bothers to think about economic uncertainties?

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1301	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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1326	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1327	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1328	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1329	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1330	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1331	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1332	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1333	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1334	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1335	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1336	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1337	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1338	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1339	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1340	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1341	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1342	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1343	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1344	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1345	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1346	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1347	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1348	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1349	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1350	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1351	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1352	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1353	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1354	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1355	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1356	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1357	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1358	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1359	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1360	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1361	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1362	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1363	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1364	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1365	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1366	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1367	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1368	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1369	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1370	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1371	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1372	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1373	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1374	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1375	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1376	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1377	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1378	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1379	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1380	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1381	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1382	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1383	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1384	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1385	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1386	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1387	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1388	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1389	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1390	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1391	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1392	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1393	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1394	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1395	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1396	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1397	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1398	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1399	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1400	AAA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

項目	単位	数量	金額	備考
1. 雑費	円	100	100	
2. 雑費	円	200	200	
3. 雑費	円	300	300	
4. 雑費	円	400	400	
5. 雑費	円	500	500	
6. 雑費	円	600	600	
7. 雑費	円	700	700	
8. 雑費	円	800	800	
9. 雑費	円	900	900	
10. 雑費	円	1000	1000	
11. 雑費	円	1100	1100	
12. 雑費	円	1200	1200	
13. 雑費	円	1300	1300	
14. 雑費	円	1400	1400	
15. 雑費	円	1500	1500	
16. 雑費	円	1600	1600	
17. 雑費	円	1700	1700	
18. 雑費	円	1800	1800	
19. 雑費	円	1900	1900	
20. 雑費	円	2000	2000	
21. 雑費	円	2100	2100	
22. 雑費	円	2200	2200	
23. 雑費	円	2300	2300	
24. 雑費	円	2400	2400	
25. 雑費	円	2500	2500	
26. 雑費	円	2600	2600	
27. 雑費	円	2700	2700	
28. 雑費	円	2800	2800	
29. 雑費	円	2900	2900	
30. 雑費	円	3000	3000	
31. 雑費	円	3100	3100	
32. 雑費	円	3200	3200	
33. 雑費	円	3300	3300	
34. 雑費	円	3400	3400	
35. 雑費	円	3500	3500	
36. 雑費	円	3600	3600	
37. 雑費	円	3700	3700	
38. 雑費	円	3800	3800	
39. 雑費	円	3900	3900	
40. 雑費	円	4000	4000	
41. 雑費	円	4100	4100	
42. 雑費	円	4200	4200	
43. 雑費	円	4300	4300	
44. 雑費	円	4400	4400	
45. 雑費	円	4500	4500	
46. 雑費	円	4600	4600	
47. 雑費	円	4700	4700	
48. 雑費	円	4800	4800	
49. 雑費	円	4900	4900	
50. 雑費	円	5000	5000	
51. 雑費	円	5100	5100	
52. 雑費	円	5200	5200	
53. 雑費	円	5300	5300	
54. 雑費	円	5400	5400	
55. 雑費	円	5500	5500	
56. 雑費	円	5600	5600	
57. 雑費	円	5700	5700	
58. 雑費	円	5800	5800	
59. 雑費	円	5900	5900	
60. 雑費	円	6000	6000	
61. 雑費	円	6100	6100	
62. 雑費	円	6200	6200	
63. 雑費	円	6300	6300	
64. 雑費	円	6400	6400	
65. 雑費	円	6500	6500	
66. 雑費	円	6600	6600	
67. 雑費	円	6700	6700	
68. 雑費	円	6800	6800	
69. 雑費	円	6900	6900	
70. 雑費	円	7000	7000	
71. 雑費	円	7100	7100	
72. 雑費	円	7200	7200	
73. 雑費	円	7300	7300	
74. 雑費	円	7400	7400	
75. 雑費	円	7500	7500	
76. 雑費	円	7600	7600	
77. 雑費	円	7700	7700	
78. 雑費	円	7800	7800	
79. 雑費	円	7900	7900	
80. 雑費	円	8000	8000	
81. 雑費	円	8100	8100	
82. 雑費	円	8200	8200	
83. 雑費	円	8300	8300	
84. 雑費	円	8400	8400	
85. 雑費	円	8500	8500	
86. 雑費	円	8600	8600	
87. 雑費	円	8700	8700	
88. 雑費	円	8800	8800	
89. 雑費	円	8900	8900	
90. 雑費	円	9000	9000	
91. 雑費	円			

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	学历	专业	毕业时间	工作单位	职务	备注
王德胜	男	35	山东	本科	机械	1985	机械部	科长	
李国强	男	32	江苏	本科	电子	1986	电子部	处长	
张为民	男	38	河南	本科	化学	1987	化学部	主任	
刘永红	女	30	湖北	本科	生物	1988	生物部	处长	
陈少华	男	33	浙江	本科	物理	1989	物理部	处长	
赵子龙	男	36	四川	本科	数学	1990	数学部	处长	
孙文杰	男	31	广东	本科	计算机	1991	计算机部	处长	
周大伟	男	34	湖南	本科	地质	1992	地质部	处长	
吴小波	男	29	安徽	本科	水利	1993	水利部	处长	
郑晓峰	男	37	江西	本科	农业	1994	农业部	处长	
冯志远	男	39	山西	本科	林业	1995	林业部	处长	
马建刚	男	32	陕西	本科	气象	1996	气象部	处长	
朱永明	男	35	福建	本科	海洋	1997	海洋部	处长	
徐文强	男	33	广西	本科	交通	1998	交通部	处长	
黄子明	男	36	海南	本科	能源	1999	能源部	处长	
林少华	男	31	重庆	本科	环保	2000	环保部	处长	
周大伟	男	34	四川	本科	水利	2001	水利部	处长	
吴小波	男	29	安徽	本科	水利	2002	水利部	处长	
郑晓峰	男	37	江西	本科	农业	2003	农业部	处长	
冯志远	男	39	山西	本科	林业	2004	林业部	处长	
马建刚	男	32	陕西	本科	气象	2005	气象部	处长	
朱永明	男	35	福建	本科	海洋	2006	海洋部	处长	
徐文强	男	33	广西	本科	交通	2007	交通部	处长	
黄子明	男	36	海南	本科	能源	2008	能源部	处长	
林少华	男	31	重庆	本科	环保	2009	环保部	处长	
周大伟	男	34	四川	本科	水利	2010	水利部	处长	
吴小波	男	29	安徽	本科	水利	2011	水利部	处长	
郑晓峰	男	37	江西	本科	农业	2012	农业部	处长	
冯志远	男	39	山西	本科	林业	2013	林业部	处长	
马建刚	男	32	陕西	本科	气象	2014	气象部	处长	
朱永明	男	35	福建	本科	海洋	2015	海洋部	处长	
徐文强	男	33	广西	本科	交通	2016	交通部	处长	
黄子明	男	36	海南	本科	能源	2017	能源部	处长	
林少华	男	31	重庆	本科	环保	2018	环保部	处长	
周大伟	男	34	四川	本科	水利	2019	水利部	处长	
吴小波	男	29	安徽	本科	水利	2020	水利部	处长	
郑晓峰	男	37	江西	本科	农业	2021	农业部	处长	
冯志远	男	39	山西	本科	林业	2022	林业部	处长	
马建刚	男	32	陕西	本科	气象	2023	气象部	处长	
朱永明	男	35	福建	本科	海洋	2024	海洋部	处长	
徐文强	男	33	广西	本科	交通	2025	交通部	处长	
黄子明	男	36	海南	本科	能源	2026	能源部	处长	
林少华	男	31	重庆	本科	环保	2027	环保部	处长	
周大伟	男	34	四川	本科	水利	2028	水利部	处长	
吴小波	男	29	安徽	本科	水利	2029	水利部	处长	
郑晓峰	男	37	江西	本科	农业	2030	农业部	处长	
冯志远	男	39	山西	本科	林业	2031	林业部	处长	
马建刚	男	32	陕西	本科	气象	2032	气象部	处长	
朱永明	男	35	福建	本科	海洋	2033	海洋部	处长	
徐文强	男	33	广西	本科	交通	2034	交通部	处长	
黄子明	男	36	海南	本科	能源	2035	能源部	处长	
林少华	男	31	重庆	本科	环保	2036	环保部	处长	
周大伟	男	34	四川	本科	水利	2037	水利部	处长	
吴小波	男	29	安徽	本科	水利	2038	水利部	处长	
郑晓峰	男	37	江西	本科	农业	2039	农业部	处长	
冯志远	男	39	山西	本科	林业	2040	林业部	处长	
马建刚	男	32	陕西	本科	气象	2041	气象部	处长	
朱永明	男	35	福建	本科					

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# THE TRIBUNE

## Economic Section

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### Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
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### Dollar Values

Item	Value
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### Interest Rates

Category	Rate
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## Microsoft Wins Ruling to Settle Antitrust Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Microsoft Corp. triumphed in a five-year battle over federal antitrust charges Friday, as an appeals court approved the government's settlement with the software company and disqualified the judge who had originally rejected it.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ordered the case sent back to U.S. District Court and reassigned to another judge with instructions to grant approval.

The proposed settlement would require Microsoft to end discounts to personal computer manufacturers. Microsoft has been complying with the terms of the settlement.

The decision was good news to Microsoft investors, who pushed the stock to \$87.00 on the Nasdaq market, a gain of \$2.125.

The appeals court decision chases away a lingering legal cloud that has hovered over the world's leading software company since federal prosecutors launched an antitrust investigation in 1990. The probe sought to determine whether Microsoft used its corporate muscle to harm competition.

After a four-year investigation, Microsoft agreed to end some restrictions that it had placed on computer makers who bought the company's DOS and Windows software.

But U.S. District Judge Stanley Sporkin rejected Microsoft's proposed settlement on Feb. 14, saying he did not have enough information to determine if the deal was in the public interest.

The appeals court decision reverses Judge Sporkin's ruling. "The proposed consent decree is in the public interest, and that the district court exceeded its authority in concluding to the contrary."

The panel also held unanimously that it had been inappropriate for Judge Sporkin to fault the consent decree because it did not contain an admission of wrongdoing by Microsoft.

"We think the district judge's criticism of Microsoft for declining to admit that the practices charged in the complaint actually violated the antitrust laws was thus unjustified," the appeals court ruling said.

But the courtroom victory may not end Microsoft's antitrust tangles with the government. The company on May 20 backed out of its proposed acquisition of Intuit Inc. rather than fight a federal challenge to the merger.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department is continuing to look for antitrust problems in other areas, including Microsoft's plans to include access to a new on-line service, Microsoft Network, in its new operating software, Windows 95.

(Bloomberg, AP)

## Maxwell Faced Questions On Loans Before His Death

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Shortly before the publisher Robert Maxwell died at sea, he was asked about millions of dollars in loans to his private companies and accused executives of plotting against him, according to testimony Friday in the fraud trial of two of his sons.

The Maxwell brothers, Kevin and Ian, are accused of defrauding Maxwell pensioners by removing stock worth millions from their pension plans and using the cash to pay off bank loans. Robert Bunn, a former finance director for Maxwell companies, and Larry Trachtenberg, an American financial advisor, also are charged. All have pleaded innocent.

Peter Laister, who was a board member at Maxwell Communications Corp., said Friday that he became concerned in August 1991 about more than £200 million (\$319 million) in loans from the public company to private Maxwell companies.

## Europe Risks Being Lost in Space

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As daring aviators performed at the Paris Air Show this week, European space officials asked whether governments would be equally daring in funding an international manned orbiting station.

European governments will decide this autumn whether to go ahead with the station, which will be used for at least a decade to carry out hundreds of scientific experiments ranging from materials development to astronomy. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which is coordinating the project, calls it the most important international scientific and technological program in history.

But Europe's governments are far from agreeing on the funding of their portion of the project — a laboratory module and a space tug that will cost about 2.12 billion European currency units (\$2.81 billion).

Ministers responsible for the European Space Agency are set to meet in Toulouse Oct. 18-22 to decide whether to go ahead, seek a delay or bow out. François Fillon, the French minister for technology, said the negotiations would be "difficult" and that "success is not assured."

The project, conceived in the 1980s, is a victim of the hard times that have shrunk the aerospace industry around the globe.

In the United States, Lockheed Martin employees are nervously awaiting the end of the month, when management has said it will reveal what plants it will close.

throwing 17,000 people out of work. Boeing Co. is expected to fire 12,000, while Northrop Grumman Corp. will let go of 5,600 of its 42,400 employees this year.

The number of companies is shrinking, too. In the United States alone, there have been about 30 mergers of aerospace companies in the past decade, during which the Pentagon's spending has plummeted 60 percent, to \$40 billion.

NASA's contribution to the international manned space station is already well advanced, but even it could not afford to rent space at the Air Show because of budget cuts.

Boeing is close to completing one of the station's connecting nodes, scheduled to be launched at the end of 1997. Russia is well along on development of the station's navigation and energy supply systems, which are scheduled to be launched aboard a Proton rocket, also late in 1997.

Canada is developing an arm to handle heavy cargo in space, and both Japan and Europe have the task of building capsules to contain scientific experiments.

The European capsule would be known as the Columbus Orbital Facility. In addition, the European Space Agency is responsible for delivering a kind of space tug known as an Automated Transfer Vehicle.

See SPACE, Page 12

## U.S. 'Open Sky' Talks Strain EU Unity

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union's bid to keep member governments together in aviation negotiations with the United States suffered a setback Friday with news that three more members had implemented "open-skies" agreements with Washington.

Smaller states with just one gateway to the United States have grabbed at Washington's offer of open-skies pacts, which

allow airlines to fly to virtually any city in America.

For travelers, such agreements mean increased competition and choice of service and possibly lower prices.

U.S. officials say that a total of six EU nations have now reached agreement with the United States.

But the European transportation commissioner, Neil Kinnock, says that if Washington concludes agreements with enough smaller states, major U.S. carriers will be able to pick apart the European market.

The developments came right before EU transportation ministers meet Monday and Tuesday to consider Mr. Kinnock's request that he negotiate with Washington on behalf of all EU member states.

Mr. Kinnock made a fresh appeal Friday, telling member states with open-skies agreements that they would be able to keep their records in place under his plan. But EU officials said there was no indication that ministers would agree to back the plan next week or indeed before the end of the year.

Britain has blocked the request because it maintains that it can get a better deal for its airlines with bilateral negotiations under way with the United States.

France and Germany, the two other major Union markets, have not rejected Mr. Kinnock's proposal outright but have not embraced it, either.

Fears that U.S. agreements with individual European nations could hurt European airlines were heightened Friday as U.S. sources confirmed that Austria, Finland and Luxembourg signed open-skies deals in recent days, along with two non-EU nations, Iceland and Switzerland.

Virgin Expands in Greece

Britain's Virgin Atlantic is planning to expand its activities in Greece by launching new air routes and opening the country's biggest record store, Reuters reported from Athens.

Chairman Richard Branson declined to name the new routes, saying they would be revealed "in the next two or three months."

The airline serves London from Athens at present.

"We will be opening the largest record store in Athens later this year," he added.

## Greenspan Sets N. Y. Talk

By Keith Bradsher  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With criticism rising that the Federal Reserve Board has pushed the American economy to the brink of recession, the central bank announced Friday that its chairman, Alan Greenspan, would speak Tuesday night to New York's corporate and financial elite.

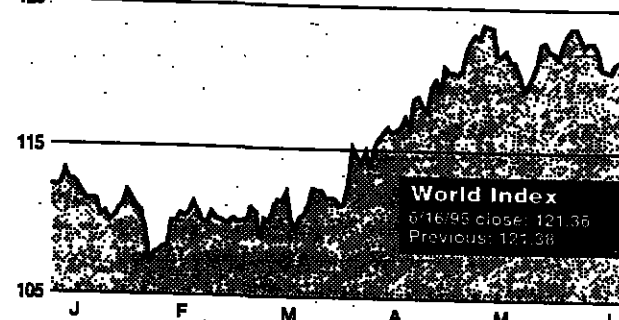
The speech before the Economic Club of New York will be Mr. Greenspan's first effort in four months to present a comprehensive picture of the U.S. economy's health and provide a glimpse of his plans for monetary policy.

But it will also be his first big attempt to counter criticism that while the central bank may have been right to start raising short-term interest rates last year, it was wrong to do so seven times.

The speech will give Mr. Greenspan his first chance to provide his assessment of House and Senate efforts to balance the budget over seven years — and President Bill Clinton's call for a balanced budget within 10 years. These efforts have heartened other Fed officials, so that the question is not whether Mr. Greenspan welcomes them, but whether he does so enthusiastically.

## THE TRIB INDEX: 121.36

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index: 121.36 (1995 close), 121.36 (1995 open), 121.36 (1995 high), 121.36 (1995 low).

Asia-Pacific: 126.45 (1995 close), 126.45 (1995 open), 126.45 (1995 high), 126.45 (1995 low).

Europe: 129.27 (1995 close), 129.27 (1995 open), 129.27 (1995 high), 129.27 (1995 low).

North America: 112.08 (1995 close), 112.08 (1995 open), 112.08 (1995 high), 112.08 (1995 low).

Latin America: 86.59 (1995 close), 86.59 (1995 open), 86.59 (1995 high), 86.59 (1995 low).

Industrial Sectors: 125.17 (1995 close), 125.17 (1995 open), 125.17 (1995 high), 125.17 (1995 low).

Utilities: 131.18 (1995 close), 131.18 (1995 open), 131.18 (1995 high), 131.18 (1995 low).

Finance: 118.21 (1995 close), 118.21 (1995 open), 118.21 (1995 high), 118.21 (1995 low).

Services: 114.17 (1995 close), 114.17 (1995 open), 114.17 (1995 high), 114.17 (1995 low).

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 191 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

### Multiple Trade Skirmishes Add Up

By Peter Fassell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Washington and Tokyo duel over autos and the Europeans fidget on the sidelines, there is talk that this ugly tiff between political allies will mark the beginning of a real trade war.

But a low-intensity global trade war has been under way for decades, with protectionists from all the economic powers using rigged national laws and sympathetic government bureaucracies to sabotage foreign competition.

In the United States, the warriors range from flower growers to bicycle makers. Their weapons are laws barring imports below "fair market value."

Two current cases, steel pipe for the oil industry and cement for road and home building, illustrate the corrosive effects.

These so-called anti-dumping laws have been rationalized as extensions of antitrust law. If foreigners sold their goods here for less than they sold them back home, there was a presumption that they were attempting to knock out the local competition and then raise prices.

Yet such "predatory pricing" has been rare since the days of John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil monopoly.

But at least predatory pricing offers a veneer of plausibility to justify government intervention in foreign trade. Current U.S. law, along with the laws of many other countries, also defines dumping as selling below cost.

Because "cost" includes just about

anything that the bureaucracy of the Commerce Department decides, it is no surprise that Washington finds merit in more than 90 percent of the dumping complaints filed.

In the latest of many cases involving steel, U.S. producers of pipe for the oil and gas industries petitioned for protection from foreign competitors, notably those in Argentina, Mexico and Japan. Japanese pipe exporters did not bother to defend themselves and withdrew from

**Frequent low-level trade tiffs raise prices for consumers and undermine U.S. leadership.**

the market after Commerce tentatively imposed a 44 percent tariff on pipe for lining wells.

To the relief of the State and Treasury Departments, which are eager to see free-market policies in Mexico and Argentina survive the aftershocks of the devaluation of the peso, Commerce made a preliminary finding that neither country was dumping steel pipe.

But any penalty on imports is likely to cut competition among suppliers and raise costs at a time when the domestic oil industry is hurting. "I hate to get in a

situation where I'm dependent on one source for critical materials," said Michael Osborne, a senior vice president with Pennzoil Co.

The stakes are higher in the cement case. Cement is so costly to move by land, said Robert Roy, the former chief economist for the cement makers' trade group, that the U.S. market is really a half-dozen regional markets. When demand exceeds production capacity near a border, the cheapest alternative sources are often in Canada or Mexico.

Cemex SA of Mexico, the largest cement company in North America, built capacity close to the border in the 1980s in expectation of serving the booming markets of the Sun Belt.

But domestic cement producers along the southern tier of states won a dumping case in 1990, sticking Cemex with a 66 percent tariff that effectively drove it out of their regional market.

Mexico won a ruling from the world trade body in 1992 that the tariff violated Mexico's due process. But the case drags on, now as much a tussle over jurisdiction as trade equities.

Meanwhile, Southern states have seen cement prices rise by as much as 20 percent.

The good news is that low-intensity trade wars rarely escalate. The bad news is that there is a new skirmish every month or two, raising prices for U.S. consumers and undermining America's global leadership by confirming the most cynical views of U.S. foreign policy goals.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	FF	Lira	Yen	Sc	Sw	Other
Amsterdam	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Berlin	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Brussels	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Frankfurt	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
London (a)	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Madrid	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Paris	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Stockholm	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Switzerland	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Tokyo	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Yokohama	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Zurich	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
1 USD	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
1 DM	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU		
1 month	5 1/4	4 1/4	2 3/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/4	0 1/4		
3 months	5 1/4	4 1/4	2 3/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/4	0 1/4		
6 months	5 1/4	4 1/4	2 3/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/4	0 1/4		
1 year	5 1/4	4 1/4	2 3/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/4	0 1/4		

Key Money Rates									
	United States	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Spain	Sweden	Other
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Federal funds	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
3-month CDs	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Comm. paper 90 days	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1-year Treasury bill	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
5-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
7-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
10-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
30-year Treasury bond	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
10-year Govt bond	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	900-day	1080-day
Amsterdam	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
Berlin	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28
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Zurich	1.65	2.52	1.70	1.38	1.91	1.49	1.32	1.18	1.28

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**PETER CATRANIS, SENIOR CURRENCY TRADER**

Mr. Catranis is an 18 year veteran currency trader. He has authored numerous publications and software programs for beginners and experts alike. He has researched hundreds of currency programs and transacted billions of dollars in real-time trade. Currently he is accepting a limited number







EUROPE

# Nokia Posts Profit Surge

## Shares Rise 7% as Cellular-Phone Sales Soar

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
HELSINKI — Shares of Nokia Corp. rose 7 percent Friday after the company said it increased mobile-phone sales helped its pretax profit in the first four months of the year rise 86 percent.

The telecommunications equipment and consumer-electronics company said pretax profit rose to 1.8 billion markkaa (\$416.5 million) from 969 million a year earlier. Sales rose 33 percent, to 11.42 billion markkaa.

Analysts said they would raise their forecasts for full-year profit at Nokia. While they said the rise in sales was in line with expectations, they were surprised that Nokia had managed to increase its profit margin.

Nokia shares rose 14 markkaa, to 223. The rise in Nokia

helped the HEX stock index rise 2.4 percent to 1,885.06.

Nokia said sales of mobile phones grew 70 percent.

All of the company's businesses posted improved results, Nokia said.

Excluding a gain of 485 million markkaa from a change in accounting policy, pretax profit was 1.32 billion markkaa.

Nokia said it had created a division that would focus on multimedia applications. The unit, Nokia General Communications Products, was formed by combining Nokia's consumer and industrial electronics division with its cable and machinery unit.

Jorma Ollila, Nokia's chief executive, said the results "were in fact better than expected."

He added that he expected the trend to continue through 1995 but said increasingly competi-

tive market conditions could slow growth in the final two-thirds of the year.

In Stockholm, shares in the telecommunications company LM Ericsson AB rose on optimism that Nokia's results indicated improved prospects for the industry as a whole. Ericsson finished 6 kronor higher at 140 (\$19.21) after a 4-for-1 split.

Nokia also said it had won an order to supply China United Telecommunications Corp. with equipment to increase the capacity of its Shanghai cellular telephone network to 50,000 subscribers from 20,000. Terms were not disclosed. The order is its third cellular contract in China this year.

Nokia said it opened a representative office in Shanghai on Friday.

(AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)

# Analysts Ponder: Where Did 175 Tons of Gold Go?

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Analysts and traders attending a major gold conference next week will be chewing over an unusual question: What happened to 175 tons of gold sold by the Belgian central bank this year?

Speculation has focused on a Far Eastern central bank as the recipient, but analysts in London say officials will be tight-lipped.

Official sales of this size are rare, but they remind the market of the Belgian and Dutch central bank sales of late 1992, when more than 600 tons were unloaded, sending the gold price spiraling to a seven-year low of \$326 an ounce.

But if, as some analysts suspect, this gold has been sold into the international market, prices could now be heading higher.

It could also explain the lack of price movement this year, a subject that is also on the conference agenda.

Andy Smith, a precious-metals analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland, said the question of volatility, or recent lack of it, could lead to a divisive debate.

The gold price has languished between \$370 and \$400 for two years, denting the profit potential for dealers. Gold was fixed in London on Friday at \$391.30 an ounce.

"It may split the conference down the middle," Mr. Smith said, "producers and consumers on one side saying it is a good thing and the dealing community on the other arguing the opposite."

The issue of the Belgian sale is perhaps the most burning question that will face the Financial Times World Gold Conference on Monday in Lugano, Switzerland.

Also of interest will be the state of mining in South Africa, the world's largest producer. Output there is falling, and the industry faces a turbulent season ahead of wage talks.

The impact of derivative products will be discussed further within the framework of the relationship between the physical and paper gold markets.

"The fact that the gold market has shown little reaction to recent global shocks has got to be cause for concern," Mr. Smith said.

# Suez Battle Has Some Outsiders Nervous

**Bloomberg Business News**

PARIS — A war of attrition between French institutional shareholders and the board of Compagnie de Suez has alienated other major shareholders, analysts said Friday.

Banque Nationale de Paris SA and its allies Union des Assurances de Paris SA, Elf Aquitaine SA and Compagnie de Saint-Gobain have lined up against the Suez chairman, Gerard Worms, and other directors.

Those big Suez shareholders are considering their own plans for Suez, including the possibility of linking Suez with BNP and the insurance company UAP or breaking it up.

That plan holds as little attraction to crucial small shareholders as a proposal made by Mr. Worms from a holding company that would own Suez and its Belgian subsidiary, Société Générale de Belgique, thereby pooling their assets.

"That would be the blind leading the blind," said Andrew Clefield, a fund manager at TIAA-CREF in New York.

"SGB is one of the worst-managed groups in Europe. What could they bring to the table other than capital?"

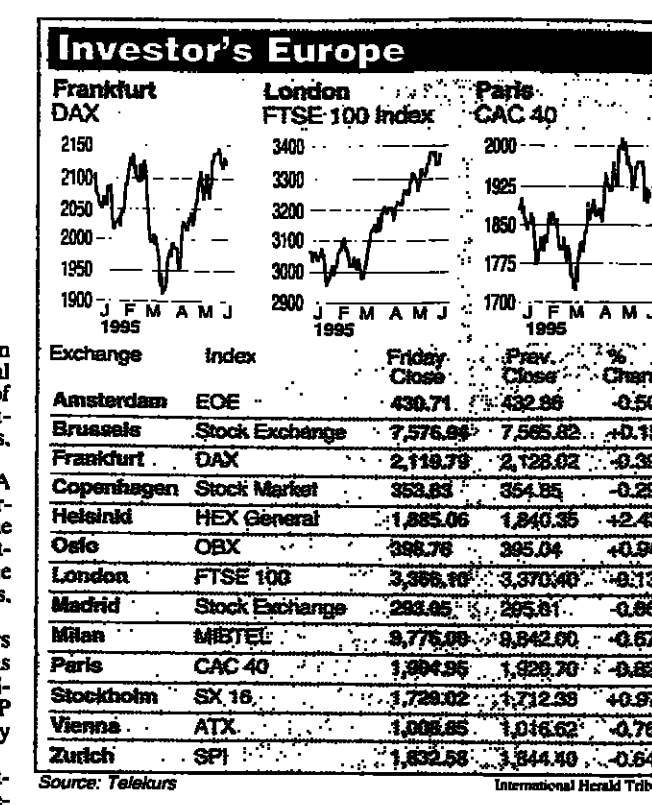
Mr. Clefield is equally critical of a possible merger of UAP, BNP and Suez. "It would be extremely unwieldy," he said. "I don't like to see the promiscuous merger of financial institutions without regard to internal cultures."

The four French companies, which between them control about 30 percent of voting rights, requested a meeting with the Suez board. They were turned down.

The directors of Suez hold about 30 percent of the stock and 33 percent of the voting rights.

Either group will need the support of smaller institutional shareholders to prevail.

Mr. Worms has acknowledged press reports that he had considered linking up with the giant retail concern Pinaut-Printemps-Redoute SA. Analysts have said such a link would make little practical sense but could provide Suez with a shield against hostile takeovers.



## Very briefly:

- Incentive AB said a share of Westinghouse Airbrake Co. would cost \$14 when the U.S. maker of train brake systems was sold in an initial public offering next year. The Swedish company, which holds 50 percent of Wabco, said the 7 million-share offering had been heavily oversubscribed.
- Credit Suisse is creating Aargauer Bank AG in the canton of Aargau by combining Bank of Argovie and Gewerbank Baden. Swiss Volksbank branches in the canton will be added in 1996. With assets of about 13 billion francs (\$11.16 billion), the bank will be Switzerland's ninth-largest.
- The Geneva Post, an English-language newspaper launched in November, stopped publication because of lack of funds, but journalists vowed to revive the paper.
- Telfa AB and Jasmine International Public Co. of Thailand have bought 12.5 percent of Digital Telecommunications Philippines Inc. for 1.12 billion pesos (\$43.9 million).
- Jefferson Smurfit Group PLC said it had acquired Trelleborg AB's 29 percent stake in Munksjö AB for about 68 million Irish pounds (\$110.4 million).
- Italian sales of small commercial vehicles rose 24.2 percent in May from a year earlier, with half of the sales going to Fiat SPA.
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development member nations, excluding Turkey, had a 0.7 percent increase in consumer prices in April. Prices rose 0.5 percent in March.
- European Union industrialists and builders turned gloomy in May, the European Commission found in a poll.
- Spain's gross domestic product could grow at an annual rate of more than 3 percent by the end of the year, a Bank of Spain director-general, José Luis Malo de Molina, said.
- Spain had a current-account deficit of 103.8 billion pesetas (\$850.7 million) in April, compared with deficits of 92.3 billion pesetas in March and 172.5 billion pesetas a year earlier.
- Spain's Parliament approved replacing the state holding companies Instituto Nacional de Hidrocarburos SA and Instituto Nacional de Industria with two new entities, the Industry Ministry said.

Bloomberg, AFX, Knight-Ridder, AP

# Sparebanken Jockeys for Position

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

OSLO — Sparebanken NOR said Friday that it had bought 1.5 million preferred shares in Norgeskredit Holding AS as part of its effort to take over the mortgage lender.

Sparebanken, also known as Union Bank of Norway, did not disclose the purchase price of the shares, which amount to 10 percent of Norgeskredit's 11.34 million shares. Norgeskredit shares finished Friday at 226.50 kroner, down 0.50.

Sparebanken and Christiania Bank AS have submitted rival takeover offers of 225 kroner a share, which would value Norgeskredit at 3.45 billion kroner (\$551 million). Christiania already

controls 11.45 percent of Norgeskredit stock.

In their effort to outbid each other, Sparebanken and Christiania are running the risk of paying too much, analysts said.

"There is a great risk that Norgeskredit will end up being overpriced," said Erik Kovacs, financial analyst at FIBA Nordic.

The winner of Norgeskredit will increase its mortgage lending by 20 billion kroner overnight. Norgeskredit in 1994 had an operating profit of 219 million kroner and a net profit of 159 million kroner. It is a good fit for both banks, but Sparebanken probably stands to gain most, analysts said.

# Germany to Veto U.K. Bid

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

BERLIN — The federal cartel office said Friday it would block a bid by T&N PLC, a British car parts maker, to acquire a majority stake in a German competitor, Kolbenschmidt AG.

The Bundeskartellamt said the 282.6 million Deutsche mark (\$202 million) deal would give T&N, with its A. E. Goetze GmbH subsidiary, a "preeminent" position in the German market for piston rings. It would also make T&N the market leader in steel and plastic composites.

Kolbenschmidt, which opposes the T&N bid, ranks second in the German piston ring market, behind Goetze.

T&N said it would appeal the decision. "T&N believes the bid is not anticompetitive, a view fully supported by our major customers," it said.

T&N acquired options to buy 52.5 percent of Kolbenschmidt's shares last September, when Metallgesellschaft AG, the troubled German mining and metals company, decided to sell its stake in the company as part of a reorganization.

Kolbenschmidt shares were down 1.50 DM at 188.50 on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

# U.K. Deficit Rise Worries Analysts

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

LONDON — Britain's budget deficit rose unexpectedly in May, raising doubts as to whether the government can meet its deficit target for the year.

The so-called public sector borrowing requirement hit \$4.15 billion (\$6.62 billion), compared with a revised \$3.80 billion in April, originally reported as \$4.26 billion.

Analysts had expected the May deficit to be smaller than April's, as the government has said the deficit for the year should contract by 40 percent, to \$2.15 billion.

"It's very disappointing," said David Smith, chief econo-

mist at Williams de Broe said. "It's dangerous to extrapolate on two months," he added, "but on this basis, and if we weren't talking about tax cuts before the general election, we would be talking about tax increases."

David Coleman of CIBC Wood Gung said, "Although PSBR data in the early stages of the fiscal year attract little attention, it is already clear that substantial improvement is needed over the months ahead for the Treasury to meet its forecast."

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, is to release revised economic forecasts for the year on June 28.

Many analysts say that a slowdown in domestic growth, which is affecting government revenue, will force Mr. Clarke to raise his deficit estimate. That would make it difficult to cut taxes as he has promised to do as soon as public finances are in order.

But one economist said he was not worried by the deficit increase. Don Smith of Midland Global Markets said that while government revenue fell in May compared with April, it was still 11 percent higher than in May 1994. He was more troubled by an increase in spending, he said.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

## AMEX

Friday's 4 p.m. Close						Stock					
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street. The Associated Press						Sales High Low Lowest Change					
Stock	Sales	High	Low	Lowest	Change	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Lowest	Change
AMBA St	135	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2
ALIC	138	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	125	12			

## U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

June 16, 1995										
Grains										
Commodity	High	Low	Close	Open	Change	Commodity	High	Low	Close	
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24	-0.01	Soybeans	0.85	0.84	0.84	-0.01
Corn	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	-0.01	Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.24	-0.01
Soybeans	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84	-0.01	Corn	0.45	0.44	0.44	-0.01
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24	-0.01	Soybeans	0.85	0.84	0.84	-0.01
Corn	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	-0.01	Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.24	-0.01
Soybeans	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84	-0.01	Corn	0.45	0.44	0.44	-0.01

## INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

June 16, 1995										
High Low Close Open										
Commodity	High	Low	Close	Open	Change	Commodity	High	Low	Close	
Oil	15.00	14.90	14.90	14.90	-0.05	Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.10
Oil	15.00	14.90	14.90	14.90	-0.05	Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.10
Oil	15.00	14.90	14.90	14.90	-0.05	Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.10
Oil	15.00	14.90	14.90	14.90	-0.05	Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.10



12 Month	S&P
High Low Close	High Low Close

B-C	
27	BEAGLE
28	BEECHER
29	BEECHER
30	BEECHER
31	BEECHER
32	BEECHER
33	BEECHER
34	BEECHER
35	BEECHER
36	BEECHER
37	BEECHER
38	BEECHER
39	BEECHER
40	BEECHER
41	BEECHER
42	BEECHER
43	BEECHER
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96	BEECHER
97	BEECHER
98	BEECHER
99	BEECHER
100	BEECHER

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	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1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

181	1	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
182	2	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
183	3	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
184	4	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
185	5	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
186	6	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
187	7	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
188	8	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
189	9	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
190	10	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
191	11	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
192	12	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
193	13	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
194	14	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
195	15	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
196	16	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
197	17	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
198	18	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
199	19	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
200	20	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
201	21	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
202	22	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
203	23	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
204	24	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
205	25	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
206	26	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
207	27	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
208	28	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
209	29	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
210	30	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
211	31	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
212	32	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
213	33	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
214	34	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
215	35	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
216	36	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
217	37	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
218	38	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
219	39	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
220	40	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
221	41	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
222	42	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
223	43	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
224	44	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
225	45	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
226	46	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
227	47	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
228	48	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
229	49	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
230	50	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
231	51	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
232	52	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
233	53	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
234	54	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
235	55	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
236	56	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
237	57	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
238	58	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
239	59	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
240	60	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
241	61	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
242	62	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
243	63	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
244	64	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
245	65	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
246	66	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
247	67	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
248	68	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
249	69	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
250	70	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
251	71	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
252	72	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
253	73	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
254	74	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
255	75	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
256	76	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
257	77	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
258	78	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
259	79	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
260	80	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
261	81	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
262	82	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
263	83	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
264	84	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
265	85	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
266	86	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
267	87	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
268	88	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
269	89	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
270	90	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
271	91	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
272	92	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
273	93	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
274	94	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
275	95	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
276	96	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
277	97	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
278	98	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
279	99	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
280	100	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
281	101	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
282	102	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
283	103	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
284	104	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
285	105	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
286	106	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
287	107	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
288	108	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
289	109	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
290	110	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
291	111	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
292	112	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
293	113	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
294	114	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
295	115	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
296	116	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
297	117	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
298	118	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
299	119	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
300	120	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
301	121	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
302	122	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
303	123	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
304	124	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
305	125	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
306	126	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
307	127	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
308	128	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
309	129	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
310	130	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
311	131	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
312	132	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
313	133	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
314	134	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
315	135	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
316	136	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
317	137	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
318	138	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
319	139	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
320	140	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
321	141	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
322	142	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
323	143	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
324	144	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
325	145	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
326	146	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
327	147	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
328	148	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
329	149	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
330	150	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
331	151	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
332	152	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
333	153	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
334	154	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
335	155	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
336	156	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
337	157	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
338	158	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
339	159	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
340	160	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
341	161	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
342	162	informer	45	152	25	24	24	24	24
343	163</								

1	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
2	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
3	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
4	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
5	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
6	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
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9	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
10	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
11	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
12	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
13	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
14	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
15	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
16	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
17	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
18	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
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23	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
24	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
25	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
26	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
27	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
28	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
29	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
30	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
31	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
32	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
33	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
34	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
35	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
36	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
37	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
38	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
39	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
40	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
41	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
42	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
43	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
44	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
45	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
46	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
47	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
48	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
49	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
50	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
51	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
52	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
53	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
54	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
55	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
56	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
57	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
58	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
59	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
60	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
61	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
62	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
63	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
64	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
65	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
66	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
67	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
68	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
69	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
70	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
71	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
72	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
73	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
74	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
75	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
76	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
77	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
78	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
79	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
80	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
81	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
82	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
83	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
84	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
85	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
86	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
87	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
88	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
89	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
90	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
91	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
92	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
93	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
94	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
95	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
96	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
97	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
98	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
99	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100
100	W. J. ...	16	5' 10"	175	1:52	100

1.	Wm. H. Smith	35	123 Main St.	10/15/22	10:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Chicago
2.	M. L. Jones	42	456 Oak St.	10/16/22	11:00	St. Paul	Left for New York
3.	W. R. Brown	28	789 Pine St.	10/17/22	9:45	St. Paul	Arrived from Boston
4.	E. T. White	51	321 Elm St.	10/18/22	12:15	St. Paul	Left for Philadelphia
5.	C. D. Green	39	654 Maple St.	10/19/22	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Washington
6.	F. G. Black	47	987 Cedar St.	10/20/22	11:30	St. Paul	Left for Baltimore
7.	H. I. Gray	33	147 Birch St.	10/21/22	9:15	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
8.	J. K. Lee	44	258 Spruce St.	10/22/22	12:45	St. Paul	Left for St. Louis
9.	L. M. Hall	30	369 Willow St.	10/23/22	10:15	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
10.	N. O. Young	41	470 Ash St.	10/24/22	11:45	St. Paul	Left for Denver
11.	P. Q. King	29	581 Hickory St.	10/25/22	9:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Portland
12.	R. S. Wright	52	692 Walnut St.	10/26/22	12:00	St. Paul	Left for San Francisco
13.	T. U. Scott	37	803 Chestnut St.	10/27/22	10:45	St. Paul	Arrived from Los Angeles
14.	V. W. Adams	46	914 Sycamore St.	10/28/22	11:15	St. Paul	Left for Seattle
15.	X. Y. Baker	34	1025 Poplar St.	10/29/22	9:50	St. Paul	Arrived from Tacoma
16.	Z. A. Campbell	43	1136 Magnolia St.	10/30/22	12:30	St. Paul	Left for Portland
17.	B. C. Evans	31	1247 Cypress St.	10/31/22	10:20	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
18.	D. F. Harris	48	1358 Juniper St.	11/01/22	11:00	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
19.	G. H. Martin	36	1469 Fir St.	11/02/22	9:40	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
20.	I. J. Nelson	49	1570 Hemlock St.	11/03/22	12:20	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
21.	K. L. Parker	32	1681 Redwood St.	11/04/22	10:10	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
22.	M. N. Roberts	45	1792 Spruce St.	11/05/22	11:50	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
23.	O. P. Scott	38	1903 Fir St.	11/06/22	9:35	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
24.	Q. R. Taylor	40	2014 Hemlock St.	11/07/22	12:10	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
25.	S. T. White	35	2125 Spruce St.	11/08/22	10:05	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
26.	U. V. Young	42	2236 Fir St.	11/09/22	11:40	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
27.	W. X. King	30	2347 Hemlock St.	11/10/22	9:25	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
28.	Y. Z. Adams	47	2458 Spruce St.	11/11/22	12:05	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
29.	A. B. Baker	33	2569 Fir St.	11/12/22	10:15	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
30.	C. D. Campbell	44	2680 Hemlock St.	11/13/22	11:55	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
31.	E. F. Evans	31	2791 Spruce St.	11/14/22	9:45	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
32.	G. H. Harris	48	2902 Fir St.	11/15/22	12:25	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
33.	I. J. Martin	36	3013 Hemlock St.	11/16/22	10:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
34.	K. L. Nelson	49	3124 Spruce St.	11/17/22	11:05	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
35.	M. N. Parker	32	3235 Fir St.	11/18/22	9:55	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
36.	O. P. Roberts	45	3346 Hemlock St.	11/19/22	12:35	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
37.	Q. R. Scott	38	3457 Spruce St.	11/20/22	10:40	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
38.	S. T. Taylor	40	3568 Fir St.	11/21/22	11:15	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
39.	U. V. White	35	3679 Hemlock St.	11/22/22	9:20	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
40.	W. X. Young	42	3790 Spruce St.	11/23/22	12:00	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
41.	Y. Z. King	30	3901 Fir St.	11/24/22	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
42.	A. B. Adams	47	4012 Hemlock St.	11/25/22	11:45	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
43.	C. D. Baker	33	4123 Spruce St.	11/26/22	9:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
44.	E. F. Campbell	44	4234 Fir St.	11/27/22	12:15	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
45.	G. H. Evans	31	4345 Hemlock St.	11/28/22	10:10	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
46.	I. J. Harris	48	4456 Spruce St.	11/29/22	11:50	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
47.	K. L. Martin	36	4567 Fir St.	11/30/22	9:40	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
48.	M. N. Nelson	49	4678 Hemlock St.	12/01/22	12:20	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
49.	O. P. Roberts	38	4789 Spruce St.	12/02/22	10:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
50.	Q. R. Scott	40	4890 Fir St.	12/03/22	11:00	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
51.	S. T. Taylor	35	4901 Hemlock St.	12/04/22	9:45	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
52.	U. V. White	42	5012 Spruce St.	12/05/22	12:05	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
53.	W. X. Young	30	5123 Fir St.	12/06/22	10:15	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
54.	Y. Z. King	47	5234 Hemlock St.	12/07/22	11:55	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
55.	A. B. Adams	33	5345 Spruce St.	12/08/22	9:35	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
56.	C. D. Baker	44	5456 Fir St.	12/09/22	12:10	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
57.	E. F. Campbell	31	5567 Hemlock St.	12/10/22	10:05	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
58.	G. H. Evans	48	5678 Spruce St.	12/11/22	11:40	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
59.	I. J. Harris	36	5789 Fir St.	12/12/22	9:25	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
60.	K. L. Martin	49	5890 Hemlock St.	12/13/22	12:00	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
61.	M. N. Nelson	32	5901 Spruce St.	12/14/22	10:10	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
62.	O. P. Roberts	45	6012 Fir St.	12/15/22	11:50	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
63.	Q. R. Scott	38	6123 Hemlock St.	12/16/22	9:40	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
64.	S. T. Taylor	40	6234 Spruce St.	12/17/22	12:20	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
65.	U. V. White	35	6345 Fir St.	12/18/22	10:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
66.	W. X. Young	42	6456 Hemlock St.	12/19/22	11:00	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
67.	Y. Z. King	30	6567 Spruce St.	12/20/22	9:50	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
68.	A. B. Adams	47	6678 Fir St.	12/21/22	12:30	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
69.	C. D. Baker	33	6789 Hemlock St.	12/22/22	10:40	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
70.	E. F. Campbell	44	6890 Spruce St.	12/23/22	11:10	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
71.	G. H. Evans	31	6901 Fir St.	12/24/22	9:55	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
72.	I. J. Harris	48	7012 Hemlock St.	12/25/22	12:35	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
73.	K. L. Martin	36	7123 Spruce St.	12/26/22	10:45	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
74.	M. N. Nelson	49	7234 Fir St.	12/27/22	11:15	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
75.	O. P. Roberts	32	7345 Hemlock St.	12/28/22	9:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
76.	Q. R. Scott	45	7456 Spruce St.	12/29/22	12:10	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
77.	S. T. Taylor	38	7567 Fir St.	12/30/22	10:05	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
78.	U. V. White	40	7678 Hemlock St.	12/31/22	11:45	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
79.	W. X. Young	35	7789 Spruce St.	1/01/23	9:40	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
80.	Y. Z. King	42	7890 Fir St.	1/02/23	12:20	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
81.	A. B. Adams	30	7901 Hemlock St.	1/03/23	10:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
82.	C. D. Baker	47	8012 Spruce St.	1/04/23	11:00	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
83.	E. F. Campbell	33	8123 Fir St.	1/05/23	9:50	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
84.	G. H. Evans	44	8234 Hemlock St.	1/06/23	12:30	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
85.	I. J. Harris	31	8345 Spruce St.	1/07/23	10:20	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
86.	K. L. Martin	48	8456 Fir St.	1/08/23	11:00	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
87.	M. N. Nelson	36	8567 Hemlock St.	1/09/23	9:45	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
88.	O. P. Roberts	49	8678 Spruce St.	1/10/23	12:25	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
89.	Q. R. Scott	32	8789 Fir St.	1/11/23	10:35	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
90.	S. T. Taylor	45	8890 Hemlock St.	1/12/23	11:05	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
91.	U. V. White	38	8901 Spruce St.	1/13/23	9:55	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
92.	W. X. Young	40	9012 Fir St.	1/14/23	12:35	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
93.	Y. Z. King	35	9123 Hemlock St.	1/15/23	10:45	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
94.	A. B. Adams	42	9234 Spruce St.	1/16/23	11:15	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
95.	C. D. Baker	30	9345 Fir St.	1/17/23	9:35	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
96.	E. F. Campbell	47	9456 Hemlock St.	1/18/23	12:15	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
97.	G. H. Evans	33	9567 Spruce St.	1/19/23	10:05	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
98.	I. J. Harris	44	9678 Fir St.	1/20/23	11:45	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma
99.	K. L. Martin	31	9789 Hemlock St.	1/21/23	9:40	St. Paul	Arrived from Seattle
100.	M. N. Nelson	48	9890 Spruce St.	1/22/23	12:20	St. Paul	Left for Tacoma

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2034-2035							
2035-2036							

**CRÉDIT**  
**NATION**







# THE WEEKLY REPORT

## FIRST COLUMN

### Warning: All Information Is Not Alike

**T**HE name has changed, but that is all. Once they were hot stock tips; now they are prime assets in the information economy. This session with information is one of today's trendier analytical lines.

The argument runs that the essence of a deal is not the security itself — the bond or the company share. What determines a transaction's price is information — as it determines whether there will be a transaction at all. So it is the latest news on company earnings, or the market-moving utterances of this week's guru, that have value. A security's price fluctuations are merely a reflection of that information, a way of interpreting it in financial terms.

All of this makes speculative investing profoundly exciting, because investors are committing their capital in circumstances where knowledge is scant and appearances often deceptive.

The standard caveats bear repeating. First, make sure that the market is liquid. With small companies there may be few investors, and a relatively small sale or purchase may have a significant effect on a share's price.

Second, be especially vigilant for charlatans. A major corporation like IBM is not going to disappear without plenty of warning. That may not be the case for the latest ostrich farm start-up. Remember, if information is the hot commodity, why is it being given away? The history of financial markets is littered with stories of unsavory brokers — and dishonest journalists — who have abused notions of professionalism and confidentiality.

Third, be prepared to sell quickly. If you want to speculate, you need to be fast on your feet.

Fourth, and most important, be prepared to lose what you invest. Speculative investing is a dangerous business, and few are good at it. Now that is valuable information.

M.B.

## How Top-Performing Speculators Decide to Place Their Wagers

By Rupert Bruce

**W**HEN it comes to speculation, hedge-fund managers have gained a reputation over the past few years for taking some large risks in their quest for equally large rewards.

The managers themselves believe this reputation is not entirely justified. Nevertheless, many of them have posted fund performance that show them to be among the most talented money managers in the market, as well as some of the most creative.

Here is a glimpse of how three of the best-known hedge-fund managers in Europe formulate their strategy for speculative investing.

### Betting on Rate Cuts

Crispin Odey is founder and managing director of Odey Asset Management in London, which has \$250 million in the Odey European Inc. and Ermitage European Hedge funds, plus a number of managed accounts. He formerly managed the top-performing European growth fund for Baring Asset Management.

Mr. Odey is betting on a cut in French interest rates, which, at around 6.5 percent, are above the European Union average. Likely beneficiaries are bank stocks, such as Compagnie de Suez, which owns Banque Indosuez, and big insurers, such as AGF.

"Both have large exposure to property, Indosuez through the bank's loan book and

**Speculative Investing**  
Page 19  
The lure of mining stocks  
A Russia without tears  
Hedging with warrants  
A speculator's grab bag  
Remember: Speculative investing involves a high risk of capital loss.

AGF through its investment portfolio," he explains. Even though Indosuez has written down its real-estate loans by 50 percent of book value, the market is still punishing the stock. But if France reduces interest rates, stocks like Indosuez could double in price and still trade at a discount to book value — meaning that there would still be room for gains.

### Small Is Beautiful

Talal Shakerchi, the European portfolio manager at Old Mutual, has \$400 million to invest in Europe through a number of conventional equity investment funds and the Argenta European Hedge Fund. His OMI European Stockmarket offshore fund ranked fourth in its sector over the last three years, with a growth rate of almost 80 percent, according to mutual fund specialists Micropal.

At a time when small cyclical companies are out of favor, Mr. Shakerchi likes EVC, a company listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange that makes polyvinyl chloride plastic products for windows and packaging. Environmental concerns about the

chlorine used to make EVC's products have depressed the company's stock price, but Mr. Shakerchi sees a silver lining: "The environmental concern has the effect of putting off chemical companies from building new capacity," he says, which should help companies like EVC that have capacity already.

He also likes Arjo, a Swedish manufacturer of hospital hygiene and patient handling equipment, whose stock price has fallen recently on prospects for slower growth in the sector. But Mr. Shakerchi sees promise in the swelling of the elderly population and in proposed EU health and safety legislation that, he says, could boost demand for Arjo equipment.

### Room at the Inn

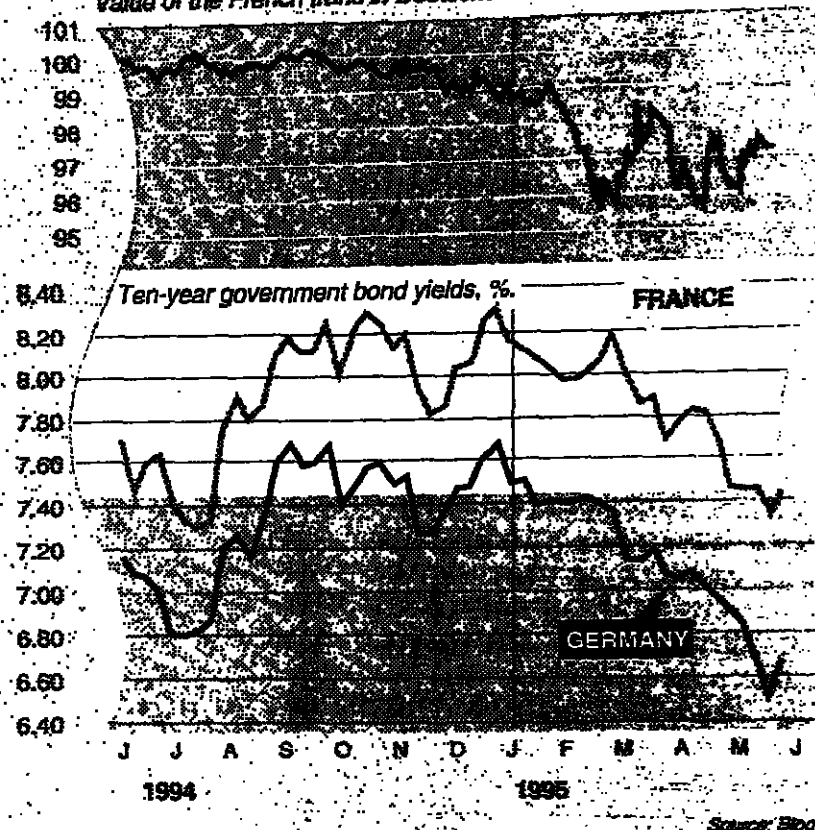
Florian Homm, a managing director of Value Management & Research, runs about \$160 million of hedge fund money from Königstein in Germany. His funds were among the top performers in 1994.

He likes the high-yielding convertible bonds issued by Société Immobilière Hôtelière de France. Although the company, which owns luxury hotels around the world, is being restructured, Mr. Homm likes management's stated commitment to improve the debt-to-equity ratio from its current 60 percent.

Also, he says, the recent Euro Disney SA debt reduction showed that, thanks to a quirk in French law, French bonds are virtually the most senior form of debt and therefore likely to be untouched in any restructuring.

### Will France Break Free?

Value of the French franc in Deutsche marks, June 17, 1994 = 100.



## What if the Facts Support Both Sides?

By Ann Brocklehurst

**B**OB McKee, an economist with the investment analysis firm Independent Strategy in London, does not mince words: "Not every market," he says bluntly, "is going to emerge."

In a recent report on India, which the London-based firm described as the "emerging market flavor of the year" for 1994, Independent Strategy lists a slew of reasons for not investing there, including overpopulation, illiteracy, government domination of business and illiquid financial markets. "We are zero-weighted in Indian financial assets in our emerging market model portfolio," the report concludes.

Separating the wheat from the chaff in investment advice can be a daunting task, particularly when it concerns emerging markets. That is why Independent Strategy and similar firms develop their own models to evaluate, as objec-

tively as possible, the economic potential of developing countries based on measurable benchmarks.

Independent Strategy's so-called restructuring criteria fall under five headings: culture, government policy, economy, external and social. By those measures, India ranks near the bottom of the firm's success index — a red flag warning investors of serious risk.

Since January, when the India report was written, Mr. McKee acknowledges that he has become slightly less pessimistic. He even sees some investment opportunities in Indian equities over the next year if the growth rate remains strong and inflation does not flare up.

But managers of the handful of closed-end funds specializing in India stocks put an even more optimistic spin on the situation. Despite an 18 percent drop in Indian stocks since last November, the consensus among analysts and fund managers is that economic fundamentals were not responsible. Instead, they

infrastructure weaknesses in the Bombay Stock Exchange, as well as the jitters that have hurt most emerging markets following the Mexican crisis late last year.

Since the Securities and Exchange Board of India banned the loosely-regulated, carry-forward system known as Badla in April 1994, volumes have shrunk to one-fifth of pre-ban levels, creating major liquidity problems and contributing to the uncertainty that is keeping prices low.

Chescor Ltd. of London, which manages three India funds and advises another, launched its 20/20 India Fund in November just before the market dive.

Although John Band, director of strategy, acknowledges that the timing was unfortunate, potential investors had been warned that they would need to keep their money in for a three-year period to see returns which would justify the risks.

"The value now available is absolutely spectacular," Mr. Band said. "The stream of cor-

porate profits coming through at the moment confirms what we've been saying."

Jeff Chowdhry, India Fund manager at Foreign & Colonial Markets in London, also sees opportunities where others see problems. He believes, for example, that India's economic expansion will more than compensate for its population growth, and that although illiteracy in general is still a problem, India's technicians are as well qualified as their Western counterparts.

Along with other analysts, Mr. Chowdhry is convinced that the economic liberalization process in India is firmly established at all levels of government and will not be derailed even if there is a change in government in next year's national elections.

But Independent Strategy is not so sure. "We are wary of the fashion that says all markets and economies must emerge," says a recent report, because "the ultimate aim of politicians is power, not long-term economic success."

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## It Takes Skill to Hit a Moving Target

By Barbara Wall

**P**ENNY-STOCK operations seldom become market superstars. So investors need to look closely at a company's owners, management and line of business. A change in any of these elements can cause prospects to sour.

Stephen Clayton, an analyst with stockbrokers Henry Cooke Lumsden in Britain, tells the story of Black & Edgington of Britain, which he thinks is a penny stock with prospects.

Black & Edgington rents marquees, or large tents, for outdoor functions such as wedding receptions. According to Mr. Clayton, the company was "going nowhere fast" when a consortium of investors bought into it in November 1994.

The new shareholders are now changing the company's name and direction. They plan to sell the rental business and start marketing pharmaceutical products.

For any company, doing a total about-face is a risk. But Mr. Clayton believes the new business has two big advantages: a contract on a promising new product, and directors with impressive track records in

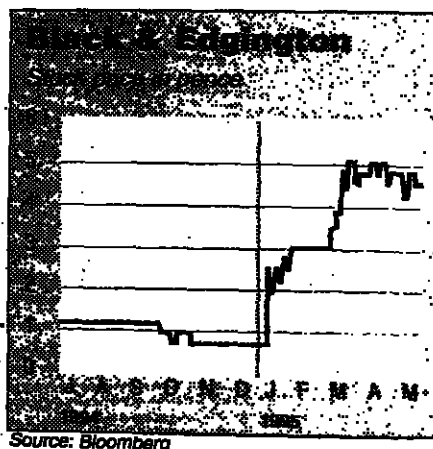
pharmaceuticals and management.

Black & Edgington has recently acquired the licensing rights from Jago Pharmacy in Switzerland to market two new controlled-release diabetes drugs. Unlike traditional diabetes drugs, which are injected intravenously, the new drugs are in tablet form and can be swallowed. The tablet form is easier to administer, and the time-release feature allows the drugs to be absorbed into the body over a period of time, reducing potential side effects.

The new chairman of Black & Edgington is Ian Gowrie Smith, former chairman of Medeva PLC, a well-managed British pharmaceuticals group. Mr. Clayton believes that Mr. Smith masterminded Medeva's rise and will therefore bring that expertise to his new company. Mr. Smith also has bought a 15 percent stake in Black & Edgington, which gives him a financial incentive to succeed.

Another director, Nigel Wray, is chairman of Burford Holdings, a well-regarded British real-estate company. Mr. Wray has invested £1 million to acquire 6 percent of Black & Edgington.

Black & Edgington shares traded recently at 4.50 pence (7 cents) on the London Stock



Market. During 1994 the shares traded as high as 5 pence and as low as 0.75 pence. But Mr. Clayton is not fazed by the shifts in share price. "The directors are taking several positive steps to improve the company's image," he says. "Given a fair wind there is no reason why Black & Edgington shares should not at least double in the next twelve months."

## Winners and Losers From Earlier Picks

By Martin Baker

**T**HE ultimate test of investment managers is their investment performance — although many seem to make a career out of elegant failure. With speculative investing there are no excuses: Only success will do.

The results of earlier selections, on May 21 and December 3 of last year, are mixed, although true speculators would have realized any short-term gains long ago. A year ago, Richard Greer of Baring Securities in London recommended buying shares in five Russian companies. Three have performed extremely well: Chernomorneftegaz jumped 250 percent since shares were first quoted in the Moscow Times on

September 1; Brusk Aluminum rose 130 percent and Gum rose 86 percent. But shares declined 15.4 percent at Mosenergo and a discouraging 60 percent at Inkombank over the same period.

We also reported an analyst's liking for Aydin Corp., a defense, electronics and communications group based in Hershman, Pennsylvania. At that time, shares had plunged to about \$11 from around \$20 in the early 1990s as a result of the downturn in the defense industry. Aydin shares are now trading at about \$15 each, still short of the complete recovery forecasted but well up on the price this time last year.

Another pick was less successful. Shares in O'Sullivan Industries, a former subsidiary of Tandy Corp. based in Lamar

Missouri, are still trading at about \$8 each, about half the price expected.

There are other cases that show why speculating is often done best over the short term. A year ago, we reported one observer's preference for shares in South African gold mining companies. Over the next few months, that sector did extremely well: The Johannesburg Stock Exchange Gold Index rose to about \$500 from about \$350. But it started heading down at the end of the year and is now hovering at around \$250.

The speculative plays of December will have inflicted damage on investors. Technology index puts flared briefly into profit, but you had to be quick to catch them.

Then there was LUKoil, the

very same Russian oil company that is recommended in this issue. Cynics would say that if the company was good value at around \$36 in December, it must be a wonderful buy now at a price of around \$22. Incidentally, the pick in this issue comes from a different journalist interviewing a different analyst.

LUKoil was hurt by the general run on emerging markets that occurred after the Mexican debt crisis. The share is up from a mid-March low, as is the Kleinwort Emerging Markets warrant, now trading at around 57 pence (91 cents), compared with 80 pence in December.

Hiscox Select and LIMIT both stood to benefit from a successful restructuring of Lloyd's of London, are both marginally down.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 17-18, 1995

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## ANNUAL REPORTS

ALCATEL  
ALSTHOM

Alcatel Alsthom is an international producer of technologically advanced infrastructure equipment for the communications systems, energy and transport sectors. The group ranks among the world leaders in all of its areas of activities.

With 197,000 employees, Alcatel Alsthom is active in some 100 countries around the world.

In 1994, with sales of FF 167.6 billion, Alcatel Alsthom's net income amounted to FF 3.6 billion and placed it among the world's forty largest companies.

ALCATEL  
CABLE

Alcatel Cable is a world leader in the cable industry. This position has been achieved through the company's wide range of products, its presence in thirty countries, the know how of its 28,000 employees and its quality of service.

Alcatel Cable's experience in manufacturing enables it to produce almost all types of standard or highly specialized cables, covering terrestrial and submarine applications as well as turnkey network engineering services and high performance logistics systems. In 1994, with sales of FF 39.3 billion, Alcatel Cable net income amounted to FF 1.5 billion.

## CEGELEC

Cegelec, the electrical engineering arm of the Alcatel Alsthom Group, is the world's largest electrical contracting company and ranks among the three world leaders in industrial control. Electrical engineering involves all of the skills and services understanding of used to harness electric power, from generation to utilization in industry or in public and private services. It combines two core competencies: Electrical Contracting and Industrial Control - with a diversified, complementary range of state-of-the-art technical support services.

Cegelec employs 23,482 and operates worldwide via 50 subsidiaries and 75 equity interests in 30 countries. In 1994, it reported 16.4 billion French in sales, 40 % of which were derived outside France.



CNP, the leading personal life insurer in France, is positioned at the forefront of the French economic scene. In 1994, the company experienced new growth and replenished its product line in order to address the needs of an expanding market.

In 1994:  
Premium income: FRF 76 billion  
Net earnings (Group share): FRF 1,415 million  
Assets managed: FRF 280 billion.



## COFLEXIP STENA OFFSHORE

The world leader in subsea oilfield services, Coflexip Stena Offshore is one of the top 10 major oilfield services groups in terms of market capitalization. Listed on the New York (NASDAQ) and Paris (BVL) stock exchanges, the Group achieved revenues in 1994 of FF 3.9 billion (pro forma). Headquartered in Paris (France), Coflexip Stena Offshore offers its products and services from locations in Australia, Brazil, France, India, Norway, Singapore, United Kingdom and the United States. The Group provides a wide range of field development services (project management, engineering, etc.). This capability is enhanced with a range of unique and complementary products (flexible pipe, reeled steel pipe, control umbilicals, remotely operated vehicles and composite materials) and the largest and most advanced fleet of subsea construction and installation vessels in operation around the world today.



## In 1994, CCF celebrated its centennial.

First full-service bank to offer its clients a conventional branch banking, electronic home banking and direct banking by telephone, CCF has oriented its strategy toward four major business sectors: Retail Banking, Investment Banking, Asset Management and International Private Banking. CCF is a robust corporation which operates on a human dimension, with a fine array of expertise. In each of its sectors, it is engaged in exciting new ventures.

Its consolidated net profit has grown well for the eleventh consecutive year, a performance unmatched in the banking profession in France.

## CRÉDIT FONCIER

Founded in 1852, Crédit Foncier de France is one of France's most important providers of property lending facilities particularly by providing government-subsidized loans and actively participates in local authority financing.

CRÉDIT  
FONCIER  
DE  
FRANCE

The Group provides lending facilities for air transportation and marine shipping companies, and is also involved in the funding and financial engineering of large-scale development and equipment projects.

In 1994, it headed a group with total assets of over FF 376 billion and its extensive range of activities are funded through FF 24 billion in issues on the French and international capital markets, including 50 % outside of France.



Crédit local de France is France's leading banker in the local public service utility market. It finances local projects in many areas of activity: environment, transportation, local economic development, etc.

1994 was the best year for Crédit local de France since its creation in 1987. Net income has increased by 12 % to FF 1,450 million compared to 1993. The total assets of Crédit local de France now stand at FF 392 billion, making it one of the twelve largest French financial institutions.

Crédit local de France is also a major borrower in international financial markets raising more than FRF 43 billion in 1994.



## CRÉDIT NATIONAL

The vocation of the Crédit National Group is to act as the preferred financial partner of large and medium-sized businesses. Its asset base gives it the financial standing to fulfill this role; its seventy-five year history serving industry has given it the necessary expertise.

We offer our customers all the financial know-how they need to support them as they grow; we are prepared to take on long-term risk, and are able to devise complex and competitive financing solutions. The group's commercial strategy is centered on four core businesses: corporate lending; equity financing; real estate; capital markets.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer: Emmanuel Rodocanachi

## Electrowatt

Electrowatt Ltd is a Swiss holding company of a group of international companies active in six divisions: electric utilities, electric power operations - engineering and contracting - security systems, building control, electronics. These companies have established significant or leading positions in their markets in Europe, North America and the Far East. Consolidated sales have increased by 4 % to FF 4.9 billion in the 1993/94 financial year. Cash flow also grew by 4 % to FF 771 million and consolidated net income slightly declined by 2 % to FF 207 million due to a negative currency effect of 11 %. Return on equity amounts to 10.4 %. 61 % of sales are generated outside Switzerland, primarily in the EU.



Gaz de France is responsible for the importation, transport, storage, distribution and retailing of natural gas.

With its development of the network, increased international presence, new products and services, Gaz de France figures among the leading gas operators in the world.

Turnover: FRF 47.1 billion  
Profit: FRF 1.35 billion  
Net and assimilated investments: FRF 6 billion  
Gas sales: 406.6 billion kWh.



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1994 Consolidated financial highlights:  
Sales net of sales and excise tax: FF 15,832 million  
Net income after minority interests: FF 1,147 million  
Pretax profit before exceptional items: FF 1,612 million  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer: Patrick Ricard

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Pinault-Printemps-Redoute is today one of the leading French groups, as demonstrated by the uniqueness of its position in the French economy where it is the sole operator present in nearly all distribution sectors, the level of its sales revenues, its market capitalization of FF 21 billion and its inclusion in the CAC 40 index.

Consolidated information:  
sales: FF70,796 million  
operating income: FF2,692 million  
shareholders' equity (Group share): FF12,222 million  
Chairman of the Management Board: Pierre BLAYAU



The Poliet Group holds a unique position in the building sector. Concentrating on the building materials area, it is both a large manufacturer and distributor.

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## THE MONEY REPORT

## BRIEF CASE

## New Fund Tails Europe's Tiger

International mutual fund investors now have the opportunity to invest in Polish shares. The Polish Investment Company SICAV, a newly launched vehicle managed by Foreign & Colonial Emerging Markets Ltd. (FCEM) and domiciled in Luxembourg, will seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation through a diversified portfolio of Polish listed companies.

FCEM will concentrate on finding companies with high-quality management teams and a low valuation. The fund manager believes that the Polish stock market is well regulated and highly liquid, and argues that Polish stocks have good earnings growth potential and are inexpensively priced. The firm sees significant parallels between modern Poland and the state of the "tiger" economies of Asia in the 1980s.

"The Polish stock market remains relatively small with only 48 companies listed, but is

expected to expand at a rate of around 2 new listings per month through 1995," said Scott Delman, a director at FCEM.

The fund has a minimum investment of \$5,000, and charges run at 1.75 percent initially with a 1 percent redemption fee in the first year. After the first year the exit fee falls to 0.5 percent.

For more information, call FCEM in London, (44-171) 628-1234.

## A Mortgage Aimed at Self-Employed

Allied Dunbar PLC has introduced a mortgage aimed specifically at the self-employed and sole proprietors, two groups of borrowers who often have trouble meeting bankers' traditional criteria for proof of income and net worth.

The mortgage, called Enterprise 80, is available for up to 80 percent of home value or £200,000. It carries a fixed interest rate of 6.95 percent for the first 12 months, but borrowers can also get a 1 percent discount over two years on the prevailing variable rate.

The loan does not require confirmation of income, but the borrower must have a credit history.

## Malta Seeks Offshore Business

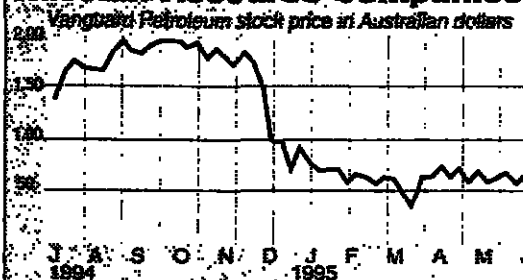
Malta has completed a package of legislative and regulatory measures aimed at spurring the country's development as an offshore financial center.

A total of 14 pieces of legislation have been passed, including changes in policies relating to taxation, trusts, incorporation and investor protection.

## A Chance to Be Part of a Legend

Collectors of film-industry memorabilia will be able to indulge themselves next Friday in London, when Sotheby's offers property from the estate of the actress Lillian Gish. Ms. Gish, who died in 1993, had a film career that spanned 75 years. The sale will include clothing and jewelry, as well as furniture and decorative objects from Ms. Gish's New York apartment.

## Russian Resource Companies



## The Promise and Peril of Eastern Mining Plays

By Iain Jenkins

ARCHANGEL Diamond Corp., a tiny Canadian company listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, claims to have the exclusive rights to a huge diamond field in Russia. Bula Resources, a small oil company based in Dublin, has the rights to a Siberian oil field the size of British Petroleum's mammoth Foinaven field in the North Sea.

Both companies are penny stocks that will make investors a fortune if they succeed. But are they too good to be true?

All the investor warning bells should be flashing. Minerals are a notoriously speculative area. Penny stocks listed on less well-known stock exchanges such as Perth, Toronto and Dublin hardly inspire confidence. And then there is all the uncertainty associated with doing business in Russia.

Yet a growing band of Western investors is being tempted to bet that some of them will succeed.

If Archangel really does find commercially exploitable quantities of diamonds near the Finnish border, investors who have bought the stock at today's price of 80 Canadian cents (\$0.58) will make a fortune.

Andrew Malim, executive director of

Archangel, says: "All mining is like feeling for the door handle in the dark." But, he says, if things go well the shares could be worth 15 to 20 dollars.

Stock in Bula will also go into the stratosphere if it can beat the arduous Siberian conditions and get oil out of the ground in commercially useful quantities.

Then there is Nelson Gold Corp., listed in Toronto, with the rights to exploit a huge gold deposit in Tadzhikistan, a country that has been rocked by civil war. Its stock is trading at around 3.20 dollars but the company has proven and probable reserves of 4.4 million ounces (132,000 kilograms) of gold.

Richard Wilkins, commercial vice-president of Nelson, says: "We are going to be a very big player producing 12 tons a year. That is significant for one company. It will put us up with the majors."

But can it really happen? Jim Stanley, who heads Bula, acknowledges that the investment community has its doubts: "Financial institutions think that it is too much like the Wild West and have trouble taking us seriously."

He likens the attitude of today's bankers to the skepticism that greeted the first reports of enormous gold deposits in South Africa some 80 years ago. "Reputable banks didn't believe there could be that much gold," Mr.

Stanley says. "Who was right?"

Just how many of the companies that have set up oil and mining deals in Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Tadzhikistan will go on to create huge natural resource empires remains to be seen. Most of the companies are in the early stages of exploration or production and thus far have little to show for the money that has been sunk into their projects.

James Club, a director of Bitech, a Canadian company that claims huge oil reserves in the Komi area of northern Russia, says: "It hasn't been an easy sell. Institutions are suspicious of the Russian system. They can see money going in, but is oil going to come out at the end of the day? They are not convinced."

He adds that investors who are convinced that Russia will make the transition to the market economy are choosing to invest directly in Russian oil companies rather than in offshore vehicles.

Avoiding custody and settlement worries is the chief attraction of offshore Russian stocks. But the fact that many of these companies are listed on unusual stock exchanges has not enhanced their credibility.

Kevin Burke, chief executive of Vanguard Petroleum, which is listed in Perth, acknowledges the image problem. "When we have made presentations to U.S. investors, they can't understand why they should invest in an Australian-listed company that is managed from London with all of its assets in Russia," he says.

However, Vanguard, unlike many penny-stock companies, has actually started oil production in Russia. It is also close to selling production rights in a field in western Siberia to Petro-Hunt, a Texas company, for \$45 million. The deal will leave Vanguard with a 33.3 percent stake in The Siberian Oil Co., which has proven and probable reserves of 960 million barrels.

Another problem with offshore penny stocks is that they are illiquid. Few trades take place each day and the stocks tend to rise in speculative flurries before falling back on bad news. Most of them suffered in the collapse of the Russian stock market last year and are only just starting to recover.

Nancy Curtin, head of the emerging Europe team at Baring Asset Management in London, thinks that offshore stocks are an interesting alternative to investing directly in the Russian market but warns that if the Russian over-the-counter market takes off, these stocks could be marginalized. "Investors won't need to buy these stocks to get exposure to Russia," she says. "They will be able to buy directly."

## Russia Without (Much) Risk

By Aline Sullivan

SPECULATING remains rife in Russia, where investing in equities is described by Michael Sonenshine, senior analyst for Central and Eastern Europe at Baring Securities, as a roller-coaster ride.

"Russian shares are justifiably inexpensive," he warned. "Many economic, political and legal issues have yet to be resolved and few companies have international accounting and financial reporting standards. But if Russia successfully transforms its economic and political systems, asset valuations could rise dramatically."

Mr. Sonenshine recommends buying shares in Ros-telecom, the national telecommunications company;

LUKoil, one of Russia's leading oil producers, and the Far East Shipping Company, or FESCO.

These companies represent strong recovery plays but are currently valued at only a fraction of their counterparts in more developed economies. LUKoil, for example, is capitalized at \$10 per barrel of output, compared with about \$92 per barrel for Western oil companies. Shares in all three companies could double over the next 12 months if the Russian economy improves, he said.

Jonathan Neill, senior investment manager at the London arm of Swiss brokerage Pictet & Co., believes investing in some small Japanese companies has become an almost sure bet despite the sector's continued languor.

The Tokyo Second Section Index hit its lowest level earlier this week in almost ten years, thanks to a continued shortage of both bank credit and domestic investor confidence.

"Buying shares in some of these companies is like picking up big golden coins off the pavement," said Mr. Neill. "They are trading at far less than their actual cash value."

He cited two examples: Chubu Suisan, a fish marketing group, which is trading at about 380 yen (\$4.50) per share despite cash, or current assets minus inventories minus total liabilities, of 550 yen per share, and Kita-Nippon, a Tokyo bank that is trading at about a quarter of what Pictet analysts believe is its actual value. Shares in both will be worth three times their current levels within three years, Mr. Neill predicted.

## Warrants Help Hedge Bets

By Barbara Wall

IF the penny-stock market seems a bit too fanciful, you may prefer to take your chances on the fast-moving but slightly less risky covered-warrants market.

Warrants give the holder the right to buy a company's stock at a stated price either before a certain date or at any time in the future. The warrants are leveraged — that is, they carry a lower price than the shares. The greater the difference, the greater the leverage, and the greater the risk that the shares will not hit the warrant price.

Standard warrants are issued by the company or an investment trust. Covered warrants, however, are issued by third parties such as banks or large finance houses, and tend to be more highly leveraged than

standard warrants because the offering parties use them for hedging their own risks.

Andrew McHattie, editor of Warrants Alert, a newsletter published in Britain, singles out the covered warrants issued by Société Générale on Zenecha Group, a British pharmaceutical company.

When Zenecha failed in its bid two months ago to buy Wellcome PLC — subsequently acquired by Glaxo PLC — many in the industry believed that Zenecha itself might become a takeover target.

Zenecha shares are currently trading in London at around £10.50 (\$16.90), and the covered warrants are priced at 250 pence. Analysts believe an acquiring company would have to pay at least £12.50 per share, which would give the warrants a fantastic boost.

Rumors that Zenecha was ripe for a takeover reached fever pitch this month, when the Société Générale covered warrants rocketed from 199 pence to 306 pence in one day's trading. The chairman of Zenecha quickly dismissed rumors that the company was about to be bought and the warrant price came down.

Nonetheless, Mr. McHattie believes that if Zenecha does not make a significant acquisition within the next six months, there is a strong chance that one of the cash-rich pharmaceutical companies on the continent will make an offer.

"If there is a takeover at Zenecha the warrant price could go as high as 400 pence," said Mr. McHattie. The warrants run to Dec. 13, 1996, which, he says, allows plenty of time for further developments.

Aline Sullivan

## A Speculator's Notebook

FOR those who dislike the aggressive nature of warrants, but nonetheless are in the mood for a leveraged play on equities, Robert Burdett, a senior analyst with Berry Asset Management in London, suggests a split-capital investment trust.

This is a standard investment trust which is split 50-50 between two types of shareholder: those who want income and those who want growth. Investors who opt for the growth split forego their right to income from the trust.

This does mean, however, that if the market goes up, capital shareholders will get double the growth since income shareholders have relinquished their right to a share in the growth proceeds.

Mr. Burdett recommends Jos Capital Holdings for growth-seekers. This is an ordinary investment trust in British equities. The leverage factor is 2.3 times, so if the market goes up by 10 percent, shares in the trust will increase by 23 percent.

"The underlying portfolio is attractive because the managers are not predisposed to satisfying income shareholders — a problem with some split capital investment trusts. The investment trust yield is currently 4.5 percent, which is just 0.5 percent above the market average," Mr. Burdett says.

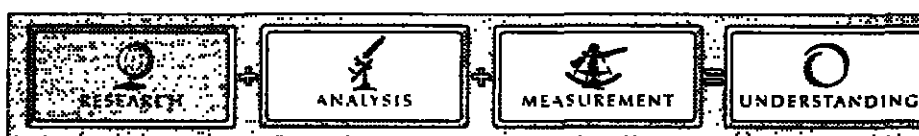
Barbara Wall

DAVID Katz, chief investment officer at Matrix Asset Advisors in New York, recommends buying shares in Ikon Corp., a Florida credit

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## SPORTS

# Riley's Departure Leaves Big Decisions for Knicks

By Clifton Brown  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a move that was shocking despite rumors that it might happen, Pat Riley announced his resignation after four years as head coach of the New York Knicks.

Riley left with a year remaining on his contract and with a five-year, \$15 million contract extension offer from the Knicks on the table. Through a statement issued Thursday by his public relations firm, Riley said that his resignation had "absolutely nothing to do with money," but that philosophical differences with management, and management's refusal to give him more control over basketball matters, had led to his decision.

But Dave Checketts, president of Madison Square Garden, insisted that Riley, 50, wanted part ownership and complete autonomy of the team, and that his heart was no longer in the job when those requests were denied.

In Riley, whose coaching record of 756-299 represents the

best winning percentage (.717) in league history, the Knicks lost one of the most successful and charismatic coaches in the National Basketball Association. The search for a new coach began immediately.

As for Riley's future, he cannot coach elsewhere next season unless given permission by the Knicks. But the Knicks could let Riley out of the last year of his contract if they are given compensation by another team.

The Miami Heat, looking for a head coach, has the No. 10 pick in the draft later this month, and Miami also has Atlanta's first-round pick next year. Dave Wohl, Miami's general manager, was an assistant under Riley with the Los Angeles Lakers. Although Miami is reportedly close to signing Bob Huggins of the University of Cincinnati as its next head coach, there is a notion that Miami's thinking might change now that Riley is available.

When asked if the Knicks would allow Riley out of his contract if they received compensation from another team, Checketts left the door open.

saying, "We have a very valuable person and asset who is under contract." Further, Checketts said he believed Riley would coach again.

Meanwhile, Riley's decision was announced by Checketts and Ernie Grunfeld, the general manager, who explained their side of the issue at a news conference. Riley failed to appear and did not return a phone call to his home in Connecticut.

While praising Riley for his coaching and his contributions to the Knicks' success, it was clear that Checketts was not happy that Riley's statement left the impression that a power struggle had led to his resignation.

In his statement, Riley said: "For the last two years, I had consistently and repeatedly expressed to Knicks management my desire and need to be charged with ultimate responsibility for all significant aspects of the ball club. During this time, I tried my best to reach an agreement with management on these issues. Unhappily, the gap between us could not be bridged."



Riley in action during Knicks' 1994 finals with Houston.

# How Houston Earned Respect On Paper, NBA Champs Aren't Convincing

By Richard Justice  
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Someone in the NBA once said: "If you can't steal their players, steal their plays." Or perhaps their practice schedule or their substitution pattern or their coaching style.

Over the next few months, there may be a lot of that kind of talk in the NBA, as owners, general managers and coaches look at how the Houston Rockets have won back-to-back championships, including their most recent, a four-game sweep of Orlando that ended with Houston's 113-101 victory Wednesday at the Summit.

Here is how Houston did it:

• With six players, Charles Jones and Chuckey Brown were nice little stories, but in the finals, six players got 90 percent of the minutes (837 of 985). Coach Rudy Tomjanovich kept Hakeem Olajuwon, Clyde Drexler, Robert Horry and Mario Elie on the floor until they dropped, rested them for a few minutes and then put them back in. Sometimes his substitution pattern was designed as much to keep guys fresh as to try any particular strategy. His fifth and sixth players were point guards Kenny Smith and Sam Cassell, who split the position.

• Without a power forward, Horry is a wonderfully gifted small forward in the Scottie Pippen mold, but he is no power guy. Virtually no one thought Houston could win again without a big-time rebounder, but Horry, pulling his opponent away from the basket and making plays on the run or hitting three-pointers, outplayed almost everyone he faced, including Orlando's Horace Grant, the prototype power forward.

• Without the home-court advantage. Nine other NBA teams won more games than the Rockets. They clinched the Utah and Phoenix series on the road, and in the final two rounds were 5-0 away from home.

"We had nonbelievers all along the way," Tomjanovich said. "I have one thing to say to those nonbelievers: 'Don't ever underestimate the heart of a champion.'"

The Rockets complained a year ago because they believed their first championship had been thoroughly unappreciated. No one will make

that mistake again. The Rockets were as gritty and as smart a champion as the NBA has had in years. Their success started with Olajuwon, who averaged 32.8 points per game in the series and accepted the most valuable player trophy.

Every team tried something else against him. He faced double- and triple-team defenses and he faced some one-on-one looks. He defeated them all and now his team will be mentioned alongside the teams of great centers who've ever played.

The Rockets were also Clyde Drexler, who despite his 32 years still is as quick as almost any off guard in the league. His ability to rebound in traffic, then push the ball up the floor, created some of the most memorable plays from this series.

There is also Tomjanovich, a driven, tightly wound soul, who has proved that star-caliber former players can become great coaches. His touch was perfect as he alternately praised and cajoled the Rockets through these playoffs.

And then there was everyone else. When the rest of the NBA copies the Houston blueprint, it will include Elie nailing four huge three-pointers in Game 4 and Horry doing the same in Game 3. In the opening victories in Orlando, Smith starred in one, Cassell in the other.

"Every team we beat in the playoffs could have been the champion of the league," Tomjanovich said. "That's how good these teams were. We won this series 4-0, but every single game Orlando could have won. Our team had to make big plays after big plays to get this thing done."

The Rockets won five do-or-die games, including three on the road and two in which they had to overcome double-digit deficits. They trailed the Utah Jazz, 2-1, in a best-of-five series. They were down to Phoenix, 3-1, with the series shifting back to Phoenix. They were tied with San Antonio 2-2 with the series going to the Alamodome.

"That team, you look at it on paper, you'd say, 'How does this team win?' said Orlando's point guard, Penny Hardaway. "But their hearts are just as big as any team's in the NBA. It's not good to lose, but it's good to lose to a team that you respect and admire. We have so much respect for Houston."

# A Matter of Control and Ego

By Michael Wilbon  
Washington Post Service

UPON resigning as head coach of the New York Knicks, Pat Riley issued a statement that was largely meant to make sure we all knew his departure had nothing to do with money.

Instead, the statement gave us a glimpse into just how big a control freak and how full of himself Riley has become after 13 seasons as head coach of the Lakers and Knicks — the two most glamorous jobs in the league — and winning four NBA championships.

In his statement, Riley said the negotiations between him and the Knicks had everything to do with who was going to have the "authority and final decision-making." He said he wouldn't want to come back if he could not "make final, critical decisions on matters bearing directly and intensely on the team, its performance and its future." He further said he "consistently and repeatedly expressed to Knicks management my desire and need to be charged with ultimate responsibility for all significant aspects of the ballclub."

In the late 1980s, I thought Riley was the best coach in basketball at any level. But Riley began to act as if his life and the lives of his players were stake 82 times a year, plus the playoffs.

"Did you get that statement?" "Desire and need to believe his own hype or what?" "Wore thin in Los Angeles after nine seasons, it was beginning to wear thin with the Knicks after four."

Riley, whose book, "The Winner Within," was a best-seller, sure could connect with corporate executives in those motivational speeches he was paid handsomely to make. But year by year, he seemed less able to connect with that new breed of player, or the third-string point guard who needed a few minutes to feel a part of the team. Real conversation frequently lapsed into philosophic waxing. Thus, The Year of the Innocent Climbs, the Principle of Perfect Painful Progression, The Need to Endure, The Disease of Me. The problem is

there's a real-world application to these philosophies that Riley was starting to miss.

Riley and the Knicks as currently constituted weren't going to win an NBA championship. In fact, the slide was on, and too many players were past 30. Riley knows his star player, Patrick Ewing, will be 33 in August. And he knows the Knicks need a talent infusion to catch Orlando, Indiana, and even Charlotte and Chicago. Riley must have thought it would be better to walk away now.

How about finding out whether some of the players the Knicks have can play? The Knicks don't know how good Doug Christie or Monty Williams or Charlie Ward is, because Riley wouldn't play them.

All I've heard from Riley supporters the past two years is that the Knicks don't have any depth, but I swear that was Chuckey Brown and Charles Jones playing the final five minutes for the Houston Rockets in the NBA finals. Sometimes, it's up to the coach to develop his own depth. But enough of this bashing. What we want to know is:

What will Riley do? And who will coach the Knicks?

First, how many places can Riley go and have George S. Patton-control over the entire outfit — only John Lucas at Philly, Mike Dunleavy at Milwaukee and Dennis Scott at Denver have that kind of control — and also have a team good enough to challenge for the title within two years?

Miami? Not enough talent. Boston? Ditto. Riley's never coached a day in his life without a No. 1 draft pick. Charlotte? Just hired Bob Bass as GM. Seattle? Perhaps. Dallas? They've got the players and Dick Motta's a caretaker. San Antonio? With David Robinson, a No. 1 pick out from the same cloth as Ewing, it makes for a good match to have a control-freak coach.

Whoever coaches in New York could be pulling out his own hair because it really isn't what you'd call a great job at the moment. However, Larry Brown has taken the Pacers as far as they're going. And you're sure to also hear the name Rick Pitino. And how about Phil Jackson, the ex-Knicker who a month ago dropped hints he might not come back to Chicago?

Maybe all Riley wanted was his old seat back on the studio set so he'd have a good view of all the scrambling he set off.

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	27	17	.614	—
Detroit	21	24	.467	6 1/2
Baltimore	19	25	.432	8
Toronto	18	25	.419	8 1/2
New York	18	26	.409	9

#### Central Division

Cleveland	33	11	.750	—
Kansas City	26	18	.591	7 1/2
Minnesota	26	24	.522	13
Chicago	16	27	.370	14 1/2
Minnesota	13	28	.318	21

#### West Division

California	28	19	.596	—
Oakland	27	19	.587	1/2
Seattle	23	23	.500	5 1/2

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	29	14	.674	—
Atlanta	25	20	.556	4
Montreal	26	21	.554	4 1/2
New York	18	28	.391	14 1/2
Florida	14	30	.318	14 1/2

#### Central Division

Cincinnati	29	14	.674	—
Chicago	24	21	.530	5
Pittsburgh	23	22	.511	6
St. Louis	20	24	.455	9
Pittsburgh	17	27	.386	11 1/2

#### West Division

Colorado	27	19	.587	—
San Francisco	25	22	.522	2 1/2
Los Angeles	22	24	.479	5
San Diego	21	24	.467	5 1/2

#### Thursday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	133	88	.600	—
Oakland	88	133	.400	—
Philadelphia	44	133	.250	—
St. Louis	44	133	.250	—
Pittsburgh	44	133	.250	—

### Baseball

#### QUEEN'S CLUB TOURNAMENT

##### Quarterfinals

Pete Sampras (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Australian Open	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
U.S. Open	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Wimbledon	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
French Open	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4

##### Finals

Elina Svitolina (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Andre Agassi (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Steffi Graf (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Michael Stich (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Yevgeny Kafelnikov (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4

##### Continental Cup

Britt Steffen (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Andre Agassi (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Steffi Graf (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Michael Stich (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4
Yevgeny Kafelnikov (U.S.)	6-4	6-3	6-4	6-3	6-4

##### WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

Norway	1	United States	0
Germany	1	China	0

##### RUSSIAN LEAGUE INTERNATIONAL

France	16	New Zealand	16
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##### ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

West Indies	1	England	0
West Indies	1	England	0

##### WIZARD OF ID

ARE YOU READY TO SURRENDER?	1	1
WE WILL NEVER BE READY TO SURRENDER!	1	1

##### THE FAR SIDE

Well, I'll be. You've annoyed some humorous...	1	1
--	---	---

##### BLONDIE

WHAT'S YOUR HURRY? THIS IS SATURDAY!	1	1
--------------------------------------	---	---

##### DOONESBURY

SO HOW'D YOUR OLD MAN TAKE THE NEWS, J.J.?	1	1
--	---	---

##### PEANUTS

SOMETHING STRANGE IS HAPPENING TO ME, CHARLIE BROWN...	1	1
--	---	---

##### DENNIS THE MENACE

I KEEP HEARING AN 'E FLAT' IN MY HEAD OVER AND OVER...	1	1
--	---	---

##### CALVIN AND HOBBES

WHY DOES ICE FLOAT?	1	1
---------------------	---	---

##### GARFIELD

WE'LL HOW NICE!	1	1
-----------------	---	---

##### BEETLE BAILEY

SARGE, BE HONEST. DOESN'T THIS DRESS MAKE ME LOOK THINNER?	1	1
--	---	---

##### JUMBLE

BASUO	1	1
-------	---	---

##### TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service.	1	1
--	---	---

##### WIZARD OF ID

ARE YOU READY TO SURRENDER?	1	1
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# Herald Tribune

## SPORTS

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 17-18, 1995

PAGE 21

### Utah Gets Olympics In 2002

**The Associated Press**  
BUDAPEST — Salt Lake City was chosen on the first ballot Friday to host the 2002 Winter Olympics, ending a three-decade campaign that included four previous defeats.

It will be the first Winter Games in the United States since Lake Placid, New York, played host in 1980. And it will be the second time in less than six years that the Olympic flame will burn on U.S. soil. Atlanta hosts the centennial Summer Games next year.

Salt Lake was selected overwhelmingly over three other candidates: Ostersund, Sweden; Quebec, Canada; and Sion, Switzerland.

The Utah capital won in the first round of a secret ballot by the International Olympic Committee, receiving 54 votes out of 89 cast. The number of votes required for victory was an absolute majority of 45. Ostersund and Sion each received 14 votes and Quebec got 7.

When the decision was announced by the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, Salt Lake delegates sprang from their seats, cheering and throwing their arms in the air.

"This is wonderful," said Mary Callaghan, a Salt Lake county commissioner. "Thousands of people spent years preparing for this."

In Salt Lake City, some 40,000 people watched on a giant screen as the IOC, meeting in Budapest, announced its decision.

The Utah capital, which four years ago narrowly lost the right to host the 1998 Winter Games to Nagano, Japan, had been regarded as the favorite. This was the fifth Olympic bid by Salt Lake City dating back to 1966.

"No city prepared more completely than Salt Lake City, no bid was more thorough and detailed, and at all times the athletes of the world were the principal focal point of the effort," said LeRoy T. Walker, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

The committee estimates that Salt Lake City Olympics will add \$100 million to its next four-year budget.



Giants' catcher, Tom Lampkin, right, tags Cubs' runner Brian McRae out at the plate.

### Pirates Win on Garcia's 6 RBIs

**The Associated Press**  
A switch in the field gave Carlos Garcia a boost at the plate. Moving from second base to shortstop to replace a slumping Jay Bell, Garcia drove in six runs Thursday to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates over the Los Angeles Dodgers, 11-7.

Garcia, who entered the game with only 11 RBIs in 126 at-bats, hit a three-run homer and a bases-loaded double. The six RBIs doubled his previous career-high for one game.

"Finally, I'm getting some timing at the plate and I'm starting to see pitches the way I should," said Garcia, who went 2-for-3.

Garcia, who played shortstop in the minors, is getting his confidence back after undergoing knee surgery last winter.

Mark Johnson hit a three-run homer for Pittsburgh, which also was helped by the eight walks given up by four Dodgers pitchers.

**Cubs 3, Giants 1:** In Chicago, Frank Castillo lost his bid for a NL Roundup

perfect game on Mike Benjamin's one-out single in the seventh inning. Castillo allowed four hits and one walk in eight innings, and matched his career-high with 10 strikeouts.

**Phillies 4, Astros 2:** Tony Lingo, a pinch-hitter, lifted Philadelphia over visiting Houston with a two-out, three-run homer in the ninth.

**Mets 5, Marlins 4:** Joe Orsulak singled home the winning run in the 10th for the Mets, who thought they should have beaten visiting Florida an inning earlier, but the game went into extra innings after a disputed double-play call.

**Braves 2, Expos 0:** In Montreal, Greg Maddux scattered seven hits for his first shutout of the season. Maddux walked none and struck out three, with his 18th career shutout. Marquis Grissom went 4-for-4 with two doubles, and Mike Kelly homered for the Braves.

**Cardinals 2, Padres 1:** Mark Petkovsek, a 29-year-old rookie, pitched eight strong innings and Ray Lankford homered for the St. Louis. Lankford's homer off Scott Sanders in the sixth inning ended a 14-inning scoreless drought for the hosts.

**White Sox 1, Yankees 0:** In New York, Nick Piazza retained his lead at the U.S. Open championship Friday as a freshening wind caused the other contenders to fall back.

While Price waited for a late time, early starters Greg Norman and Billy Glasson each gained a share of the lead at one point only to fall back.

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### High-Stakes Play in South Africa

**DURBAN, South Africa** — Imagine, suddenly, if South Africa fails Saturday in the Rugby World Cup semifinal to beat France for the fourth time in three years.

Would anyone attend the final the following weekend?

The tournament has been driven by South Africa's return as international

host, by its opening-day upset of Australia per order of Nelson Mandela, and by the record debut last weekend of Chester Williams, the only black player on the team. Rob Andrew's amazing drop-goal to knock out Australia last weekend and Jonah Lomu's breakthrough as rugby's first modern American-football clone have been inspiring, but their prospect has not filled the stadiums. In a country that had little idea what it would mean to host the world's fifth-largest tournament, the only clear sellouts have been reserved for the host team's matches.

In that sense, then, the full house here at King's Park will be cheering for a larger sense of nation — because if South Africa isn't in Johannesburg for the June 24 final against New Zealand or England, then a half-empty stadium might tell the world that this country wasn't quite yet up to the job. All of the momentum will be lost to a vacuum.

While it is less important as far as the bigger scheme, the other semifinal on Sunday between the All Blacks and Eng-

land in Cape Town figures to be the more interesting game, a clash of two advanced styles.

The English pack (led emotionally by Dean Richards in his blood-soaked and unraveling head bandage last weekend) will try to win and retain possession, and snuff out attempts by New Zealand to deliver the ball wide toward Lomu. Lomu is built like the Concorde at 118 kilograms (260 pounds) and 1.95 meters (6 feet 5 inches), and he will be marked on the left wing by England's smallest man, Tony Underwood, 73 kilograms and 1.78 meters.

The 1991 finalists will need all of their ingenuity and superior experience to stop Lomu — and then there are the other All Blacks backs to worry about: Andrew Mehrtens, Jeff Wilson, Glen Osborne, etc. The All Blacks are healthy, young and fast, and in four games they've scored 270 points, compared to 120 for England.

The English hope such indications of dominance will work against New Zealand in a close, tight game. No opponent has come within 18 points of the All Blacks, whereas England (especially Andrew) proved its steadiness in the dying moments last weekend. That is the sort of test yet to be faced by the 22-year-old Mehrtens, who otherwise would appear to be Andrew's equal.

The last meeting was a 15-9 victory for the English at Twickenham in late 1993, only their fourth victory in 17 tests against the All Blacks. Perhaps the 1987 world champions aren't the terminators they used to be: Most of this English

team have beaten the All Blacks, either in 1993 or with the British Lions.

On the other South African coast, the majority of supporters are declining to put weight in such records. It can be said that South Africa's recent failures against France were the immediate result of isolation. Only five players from the 1993 test series defeat to France will represent South Africa on Saturday. The Springboks haven't lost in nine tests since last July, and at home they no longer hear their countrymen protesting and rooting against them. The country may not be unified behind them, but what the players hear sounds like unification to them.

Such fierce emotions have worn on them over the last 23 days, with players suspended for fighting and many more injured. James Small, the wing opposite Williams, pulled a hamstring more than two weeks ago and enters this game uncertainly and with no obvious replacement on the bench. The fly-half Joe Stursky returns after missing the quarterfinal with a swollen eye, while two world-class stars, fullback André Joubert and scrum-half Joost van der Westhuizen, will play despite a broken hand and a neck cartilage injury.

South Africa has risked inserting the lock Marks Andrew in order to challenge France at the end of the lineup, while France has installed Fabien Galthie at scrum-half with the idea of getting more out of fly-half Christophe Deylaud. France's coach, Pierre Berbizier, has yet to lose a test in the southern hemisphere, but the intensity of home support will demand of France its first complete effort since the 2-0 victory at New Zealand last year.

### Price Retains Lead in U.S. Open

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

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### A MUSICAL QUIZ By Rich Norris

- ACROSS**
1. Gruesome
  7. Mount for Abraham
  14. Cut
  18. Lawrence of Arabia
  19. Resumé entry
  22. New Rochelle college
  23. Credence Clearwater
  25. Skier's aid
  26. "There, there," e.g.
  27. War room
  28. Moss Hart's autobiography
  30. Prominent legal celebrity
  31. "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof"
  33. Blocked
  34. Sonny and Cher
  40. 1813-14 Vice President

- DOWN**
41. Sought congers
  42. First manned mooncraft
  43. Maj.'s superior
  44. Sound exasperated
  47. False god
  48. Off track
  50. Minnesota
  51. Mauna
  52. Exaggerated
  54. 1973 Vidal novel
  55. Extend, in a way
  57. Slavic hero
  58. Prophet in I and II Kings
  59. Uneven
  61. Kind of panel



DAVE BARRY

## Visiting Binky at the Zoo

MIAMI — It's time for Part Two of my two-part series on the exciting, dramatic and — above all — tax-deductible Alaskan Adventure trip I took earlier this spring. As you may recall, in Part One I recounted the events of my first day in Alaska, during which virtually nothing happened. This leads us to:

**DAY TWO** — I woke up in a nervous mood, because I knew this was the day that I would boldly leave the hotel altogether and — armed with nothing stronger than Certs brand breath mints — face a polar bear. Polar bears are fiercely aggressive meat-eating hunters that weigh upwards of 1,000 pounds and can run down a horse; the only real hope I had for surviving this encounter was the fact that this particular polar bear lives in the Anchorage Zoo.

If frankly struck me as pretty strange that Anchorage even bothers to have a zoo, seeing as how, as I noted in Part One of this series, there are already plenty of large and sometimes hostile animals wandering loose around the city.

Fortunately I had no trouble getting to the zoo, and I soon found myself face to face with the zoo's star polar bear, Binky, who, in terms of size, is basically a Winnebago motor home with teeth. Binky became a major news story in Alaska last year when, on separate occasions a few weeks apart, he attempted to eat two people. The victims, both of whom survived, had climbed over two fences to get close to Binky's cage. One of them was an Australian tourist who said she climbed the fences because she wanted to take a close-up photograph; she wound up with her leg in Binky's mouth.

If there is one fundamental unifying principle of human psychology, it is that everyone, everywhere, regardless of age, gender, religion or ethnic origin, hates tourists. So when Binky chewed on me, he instantly became a major celebrity. Alaskans fell in love with a freeze-frame video picture, taken by a local TV news cameraman, showing Binky wandering around his cage, looking a little wistful with the Australian woman's sneaker in his mouth. Entrepreneurs put this image on T-shirts, which still sell by the thousands.

Binky was sleeping when I arrived at his cage, but after a few minutes he got up and

started engaging in routine bear behavior, such as yawning, pacing around, diving in his pool, phoning his agent, etc. I could not help but notice that Binky's cage still is not particularly well protected; it would be pretty easy for a tourist to hop over the two low fences, get to the cage and become Purina Bear Chow.

I myself did not get anywhere near Binky, because I wanted to stay in peak, nonmammalian physical condition for the strenuous activities scheduled for the final day of my Alaskan Adventure, also known as:

**DAY THREE** — The big event of Day Three was a helicopter tour of some glaciers, arranged by — speaking of getting chomped by bears — Anchorage Daily News columnist Craig Medred, who, as you may recall from Part One of this series, is an outdoorsperson so rugged that he makes Davy Crockett look like Martha Stewart.

After receiving a safety briefing from our pilot, Lambert DeGavere, we took off from the Anchorage airport and headed for the mountains. I am not a religious person, but as I viewed the spectacular panorama of breathtaking scenery below, I could not help but ask myself: What the heck kind of pilot is named "Lambert"?

An excellent pilot, as it turned out. Lambert gave us a terrific tour, swooping along mountain peaks and valleys, giving us all kinds of fascinating information about glaciers, which are — forgive me if I get technical for a moment — giant wads of ice caused by geology. At one point we landed on a rocky outcrop next to a particularly scenic glacier, and there, many miles from the nearest convenience store, we had lunch. As we sat there, contemplating what the most overwhelmingly beautiful views I've ever seen, Craig said something that struck a responsive chord deep in my soul. "I had this flight billed to the Anchorage Daily News," he said, "but they don't know it yet."

That's the kind of bold, "can-do" spirit that makes Alaska what it is today, and if you're the kind of person who enjoys nature, I urge you to visit "The Land of the Midnight Sun" so that you can experience, firsthand, the mountains, the glaciers, the rivers and — above all — the zoo. Binky's getting hungry.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers.



## Shed Bikini Top, Put On Psychic Fetters

PARIS — Summer is nearly here: fine sand, blue waters, cooling drinks, and, above all, the voluptuous notion that one is free. Free? You must be joking. Think of the women on the beaches of Brittany who over the past couple of years have had tape recorders plunged into their faces by young researchers asking them why they are sunbathing topless.

"I haven't the slightest idea," was the usual response and probably the women

MARY BLUME

didn't. But Jean-Claude Kaufmann, who sent the researchers out on their mission, has worked out the reasons and they don't make pretty reading. If freedom was the stimulus, this freedom soon imposed its own constraints. Beach life, he concludes in his new book, "Corps des femmes, regards d'hommes: Sociologie des seins nus" ("Women's Bodies, Men's Glances: The Sociology of Topless Bathing"), is every bit as harsh as real life, and perhaps more blatantly cruel.

"Under the cobblestones, the beach" was the old 1968 slogan. Under the beach, the cobblestones might well be the book's theme. Kaufmann, a sociologist who has made studies of family life for the EU and whose research on the relationship between French couples and their dirty laundry, also published by Nathan, was a surprise international success with editions from Germany to South Korea, says that commonly beach life is thought of as free and easy.

This is not so: "The beach is not the tolerant space it claims to be," he writes.

"The topless beach is less so than any other."

His area of research was the beaches of Brittany, where he lives, and Normandy. The south of France, where topless bathing began in the 1950s — in Brittany, he says, it was more or less clandestine until 1976 — might be thought to provide more material with its burlesque of propriety. But Kaufmann says the Midi is less specifically French and, even if toplessness is more prevalent and confident there, the basic codes of behavior are the same. Eye contact between sunbathing men and topless women, for example, is avoided.

There is eye contact on the street and in a restaurant but paradoxically not on the beach, Kaufmann said in a telephone interview. The trick is to look without being seen.

Male experts have made the neutral gaze an art, seeming to take in the whole horizon while actually zeroing in, or peering through supposedly sleeping eyes.

Most women go topless because it makes them feel free, not realizing how illusory the freedom is. "I used to be shy, topless sunbathing freed me," one subject said. "I thought I was free, then I saw that the woman next to me was worse," said another. None realized that they would be trapped in conventions as bad as those they face fully clothed: safety in numbers, peer approval, the aesthetics of ageism which mean that just when a woman feels comfortable nude it is no longer considered fitting for her to be uncovered.

"Our society in general favors extreme youth, one starts to age at 25. As time passes one has fewer opportunities,"

Kaufmann says. "The same applies on the beach. The beach used to be open to everyone, now many people don't dare go." His book, he adds, "is extremely sad, cruel and sad."

Every beach is covertly observed on the ground, he says. Applying suntan lotion to a bare top must be done in a manner that could not be considered provocative; to stand up is definitely provocative. To put on one's top when one goes to swim may be illogical but is current practice, at least in Brittany. One of the men interviewed said that if he sees a married couple of his acquaintance on the beach, he waves if the woman is topless but will go over to say hello if she is not.

A man's life on a public beach is a lot easier than a woman's, his main problem being to change his clothes neither modestly nor too protected by a towel, thereby reaching what Kaufmann terms "a form of distinction when harmony and technique attain a high level." Kaufmann, who lives 10 minutes from the beach, admits that he evades the issue by going home in his wet swimsuit.

A topless woman may be expressing her belief that her body is her own, but many women feel shy about going topless if their mothers go with them to the beach. One shopkeeper pulls up her top if she spies any of her customers, most of them older women, arriving on the beach. This means she cannot relax for a moment and must study each newcomer through half-closed eyes. Kaufmann's wife, a schoolteacher, wouldn't dream of going topless on their neighborhood beach.

Narcissism is basically unerotic, but the lack of eroticism on the beach is more a

question of social constraint, Kaufmann says. "That's the trap, the collective trap. The system kills the lustful glance because you have to feel relaxed and normal to be open to that kind of sensuality." And who can be relaxed and normal while feeling so closely, and so critically, observed?

Those used to the sun-drenched delinquency of southern beaches might think that Kaufmann's subjects should just put on a T-shirt and forget the whole thing, but he maintains that every beach has its killjoy rules, less stringent than those he studied but following the same patterns: "The beach thinks it is free while in fact every look, every gesture is measured."

No one who reads his book will look on the beach, or toplessness, in the same way again, he claims. What he learned from seeing the world in a grain of sand, is that he is just like everyone else. "I realized I was playing the game I thought I was studying and that scared me a lot."

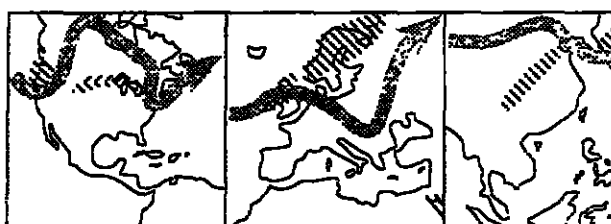
"I always thought how abominable it is that society can be so uniform. I thought normality was imposed from on high but now I realize that people seek it because they are afraid of having to establish their own values and criteria. It's made me want more than ever to play, to be a free man. I also realize that the best way to be free is to respect the rules and to seem to obey them while remaining free in your head."

In other words to gaze through half-shut eyes. On a French beach if you don't want anyone to kick sand in your face you must accept a basic precept of all French life that Kaufmann sums up well: "Everyone does what they want but not everything is allowed."

## WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
Location	High	Low	Wind	Location	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	26/17	16-21	W	Bangkok	33/21	26/19	SE
Amsterdam	18/14	10-15	W	Beijing	27/17	18/14	SE
Athens	27/20	14/10	SE	Hong Kong	31/24	20/18	SE
Bari	26/18	12/8	SE	Kobe	26/18	18/14	SE
Bombay	31/24	20/16	SE	London	18/14	10-15	W
Buenos Aires	24/18	12/8	SE	Manila	29/21	20/16	SE
Calcutta	32/24	20/16	SE	New Delhi	40/15	33/21	SE
Cairo	30/20	12/8	SE	Seoul	29/24	18/14	SE
Canton	28/20	18/14	SE	Singapore	32/24	20/16	SE
Chengdu	28/20	18/14	SE	Taipei	29/24	20/16	SE
Chongqing	28/20	18/14	SE	Tokyo	26/18	18/14	SE
Cebu	28/20	18/14	SE				
Colon	28/20	18/14	SE				
Dacca	28/20	18/14	SE				
Dhaka	28/20	18/14	SE				
Hankow	28/20	18/14	SE				
Hong Kong	28/20	18/14	SE				
Kobe	28/20	18/14	SE				
London	18/14	10-15	W				
Lyons	18/14	10-15	W				
Madrid	24/18	12/8	SE				
Moscow	20/16	12/8	SE				
Mumbai	32/24	20/16	SE				
Nagasaki	26/18	18/14	SE				
Osaka	26/18	18/14	SE				
Paris	18/14	10-15	W				
Perth	24/18	12/8	SE				
Prague	18/14	10-15	W				
Rangoon	28/20	18/14	SE				
Shanghai	28/20	18/14	SE				
Singapore	32/24	20/16	SE				
Sourabaya	32/24	20/16	SE				
Taipei	29/24	20/16	SE				
Tokyo	26/18	18/14	SE				
Yokohama	26/18	18/14	SE				

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



**North America**  
Sunshine heat will prevail from New York and Washington, D.C. to Chicago. Thunderstorms may arrive on Tuesday. Los Angeles will be dry and warm. A few showers will dampen Portland and Seattle. Miami and Houston will have seasonable heat.

**Europe**  
England to Denmark will be breezy with showers while rain soaks portions of Scandinavia. Spain, Portugal and most of France will be dry and warm. A few showers will extend from southern Italy to near Moscow. Germany will have generally dry weather.

**Asia**  
Unsettled weather in the form of showers (and some thunder) is likely in portions of Japan and Korea. Hot, humid weather with just spotty late-day thunderstorms will prevail in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Singapore will also be hot and humid with perhaps an afternoon thunderstorm.

**Middle East**  
Abu Dhabi: 38-100 26-79 37-98 27-90  
Bahrain: 38-100 26-79 37-98 27-90  
Doha: 38-100 26-79 37-98 27-90  
Dubai: 38-100 26-79 37-98 27-90  
Ras Al Khaima: 38-100 26-79 37-98 27-90  
Sharjah: 38-100 26-79 37-98 27-90  
Ajman: 38-100 26-79 37-98 27-90  
Umm Al-Qaiwain: 38-100 26-79 37-98 27-90

**Africa**  
Algeria: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61  
Cairo: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61  
Cape Town: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61  
Durban: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61  
Johannesburg: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61  
Lagos: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61  
Nairobi: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61  
Rabat: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61  
Tunis: 23-73 19-61 23-73 19-61

**Latin America**  
Buenos Aires: 12-53 4-39 12-53 4-39  
Caracas: 26-82 17-62 26-82 17-62  
Lima: 20-68 17-62 20-68 17-62  
Mexico City: 27-80 16-61 27-80 16-61  
Rio de Janeiro: 23-84 22-71 23-84 22-71  
Santiago: 9-48 3-57 9-48 3-57

**North America**  
Anchorage: 19-56 8-48 19-56 8-48  
Atlanta: 26-82 17-62 26-82 17-62  
Boston: 33-91 19-64 33-91 19-64  
Chicago: 32-89 19-64 32-89 19-64  
Denver: 32-71 11-52 32-71 11-52  
Detroit: 32-89 19-64 32-89 19-64  
Houston: 30-86 22-71 30-86 22-71  
Los Angeles: 32-89 19-64 32-89 19-64  
Miami: 23-73 14-57 23-73 14-57  
Minneapolis: 33-91 19-64 33-91 19-64  
New York: 33-91 19-64 33-91 19-64  
Philadelphia: 33-91 19-64 33-91 19-64  
Portland: 32-89 19-64 32-89 19-64  
San Francisco: 23-73 14-57 23-73 14-57  
Seattle: 32-89 19-64 32-89 19-64  
Washington: 32-89 19-64 32-89 19-64

**Europe and Middle East**  
Cannes: 26/17 16-21 26/17 16-21  
Deauville: 18/14 10-15 18/14 10-15  
Rimini: 27/20 14/10 27/20 14/10  
Malaga: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Capri: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Rome: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Pisa: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Cortina: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Brighton: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Oxford: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Schwerin: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Sylt: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Izmir: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8  
Tel Aviv: 26/18 12/8 26/18 12/8

**Caribbean and West Atlantic**  
Barbados: 33/21 24/75 33/21 24/75  
Kingston: 33/21 24/75 33/21 24/75  
St. Thomas: 33/21 24/75 33/21 24/75  
Hamilton: 33/21 24/75 33/21 24/75

**Asia/Pacific**  
Peking: 33/21 24/75 33/21 24/75  
Phuket: 34/83 25/77 34/83 25/77  
Bangkok: 34/83 25/77 34/83 25/77  
Cebu: 34/83 25/77 34/83 25/77  
Palm Beach, Aus: 19/61 7/44 19/61 7/44  
Bay of Islands, NZ: 14/57 8/48 14/57 8/48  
Honolulu: 31/68 24/75 31/68 24/75

## PEOPLE

PARAMOUNT Pictures got the message: Winston Groom is no simpleton — he just writes about them. The author of the book "Forrest Gump" has settled his lawsuit over profits from the movie starring Tom Hanks, and cut a seven-figure deal for his newly completed sequel, "Gump & Co.," updating Forrest's life from 1980 to the present. For the first movie, Groom got \$350,000 for the rights to his novel plus 3 percent of the net profit. Groom threatened to sue last month after Paramount claimed that the fourth-highest grossing film in history, with worldwide ticket sales of \$661 million, was \$62 million in the red as of Dec. 31. Groom wouldn't disclose the size of the settlement, but says, "I'm happy as a pig in sunshine."

Princess Diana visited a Moscow children's hospital, signing autographs for doctors and patients. Diana, wearing a sleeveless navy dress, high-heeled shoes and no stockings, was surrounded by camera-toting doctors, bystanders and security guards at the Tushinskaya Hospital. "She's beautiful and she's here to see children," said 4-year-old Katya Syshikova, who darted under a police line to run up to the princess with carnations when she arrived at the hospital, the only one in Moscow to be built after the 1917 Revolution.

Elizabeth Taylor, 63, will receive a new right hip Monday, 15 months after surgeons replaced her arthritic left hip. The actress injured herself doing aerobics last week in the pool of her Los Angeles estate, said her spokeswoman, Chen Sam, adding, "She's in a lot of pain."

Sinead O'Connor hit two Israeli photographers during a visit to Jerusalem's Old City, the police said. One photographer, David Mizrahi, said the Irish singer, who's touring Israel, attacked him and a colleague, hit him in the face and back and broke the flash off his camera while leaving a shop. "When she saw me photographing, she came at me," said Mizrahi, who works for Haaretz, a daily newspaper.

Whitney Houston has obtained a restraining order against a man her lawyer fears is bent on violence. The order bars Steven J. Marriott, 38, of New York from visiting the singer's estate or her management company. Marriott has been calling and sending Houston flowers, the lawyer said.



HIS LUCKY DAY? — Luciano Pavarotti bringing the new fragrance bearing his name to France, the land of perfume, for a promotional tour.

straining order against a man her lawyer fears is bent on violence. The order bars Steven J. Marriott, 38, of New York from visiting the singer's estate or her management company. Marriott has been calling and sending Houston flowers, the lawyer said.

A letter written by the English novelist Charles Dickens questioning whether fellow writer George Eliot was a woman fetched £5,750 (\$9,200) at auction in London. Dickens wrote the one-page letter in 1858 to Joseph Langford of Blackwood's, Eliot's publisher, after reading and admiring "Scenes of Clerical Life." "If those two volumes, or part of them, were not written by a woman — then should I begin to believe that I am a woman myself," Dickens wrote. The novel is one of the earliest works of Mary Ann Evans, who wrote several novels under the pen name George Eliot.

The chairman of Nike, Phil Knight,

finally did it. The 57-year-old Knight had the trademark Nike swoosh tattooed above his left ankle after years of needing from the company's band of young field representatives, "a young, rambunctious group that have kind of goaded Phil," said a company spokesman. "They're always asking, 'Come on, when are you going to get a tattoo?' And this time he did it."

For a first-time author, Elaine Benson has done so well in the celebrities who have contributed to her book. The author Kurt Vonnegut has written the introduction, and the fashion designer Arnold Scaasi has written the foreword to "Unmentionables: A Brief History of Underwear," a comprehensive history of underwear, starting with the Stone Age and proceeding through Greek, Roman and Egyptian civilizations, then into the Middle Ages, when, Benson said, "there wasn't a lot of underwear." The 18th century was "the most exaggerated period, when women wore 23 items of underwear and had the vapors quite a lot."

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Bulgaria	00-1800-0010
Croatia	99-385-0111
Czech Republic	00-422-00101
Denmark	8001-0010
Finland	9800-100-10
France	19-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Gibraltar	8800

**ASIA/PACIFIC**

Bahrain	800-001
Cyprus	080-0010
Egypt (Cairo)	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan	18-800-000
Kuwait	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)	428-801
Qatar	8000-011-77
Saudi Arabia	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U.A.E. Emirates	800-121
Yemen	800-100-11
Yemen (Sana'a)	00010-480-0111
Portugal	05017-1-288
Romania	01-800-4288
Russia (Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.	00-420-00101
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-798-611
Switzerland	155-00-11
Turkey	00-800-12277
Ukraine	80100-11
United Kingdom	800-89-0011

**MIDDLE EAST**

Bahrain	800-001
Cyprus	080-0010
Egypt (Cairo)	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan	18-800-000
Kuwait	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)	428-801
Qatar	8000-011-77
Saudi Arabia	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U.A.E. Emirates	800-121
Yemen	800-100-11
Yemen (Sana'a)	00010-480-0111
Portugal	05017-1-288
Romania	01-800-4288
Russia (Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.	00-420-00101
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-798-611
Switzerland	155-00-11
Turkey	00-800-12277
Ukraine	80100-11
United Kingdom	800-89-0011

**AMERICAS**

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Bolivia	0-800-1112
Brazil	080-8010
Canada	1-800-575-2222
Chile	1-23-0-0311
Colombia	800-11-0010
Costa Rica	800-119
El Salvador	190
Guatemala	190
Honduras	123
Mexico	85-800-462-400
Nicaragua	174
Panama	189
Paraguay	171
Venezuela	80-011-128